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LITERATURE.

The Life of Christopher Columbus. By Arthur George Knight, of the Society of Jesus. (London: Burns & Oates, 1877.)

MR. KNIGHT's book is not written with a view to the extension of historical or geographical knowledge, but to bring out more clearly the personal character and lofty piety of Columbus, whose name will probably soon be added by formal canonisation to the roll of the Saints of the Church. Any steps towards such a laudable object we must welcome with gratitude. It is certainly desirable in the present day to set up more saints who are remarkable for their practical character as a counterpoise to the vast crowd whose virtues are those of meditation; it is also well to increase the number of those about whose lives something is known as against those whose exploits are obscure or legendary. We wish Mr. Knight and his teacher, Count Roselly de Lorgues, every success in their enterprise. It is impossible for one who is not versed in the quantitative measurement of holiness to say how far they have progressed in their labour; but everyone would be ready to admit that they have a strong case to begin with.

Mr. Knight takes as his chief authority Count Roselly de Lorgues, who since 1843 has been busied in investigating the life of Columbus; but he is also well acquainted with Prescott, Irving, and Humboldt, of whose works he speaks with the highest respect, though from time to time he has to correct the errors into which they have been led by their blundering, because unenlightened, Protestantism. He is glad to avail himself of their testimonies to the high moral worth of his hero. The highest testimony, however, to the entirely religious side of the work of Columbus was borne by Edgar Quinet. Nothing that Mr. Knight brings forward adds to the realisation of the religious fervour of Columbus which is expressed in the chapter on the New World in *Les Révolutions d'Italie*. A brief quotation will show how unreserved it is:—

"Le génie de l'humanité respire tout entier librement dans certaines paroles de Christophe Colomb. Il semble que les brises des continents inconnus s'éveillent, et que le souffle de l'Eternel passe sur cette âme comme sur l'Océan créateur de la Genèse. Dieu le pousse: il le sent, il le dit. Son entreprise est une révélation, son voyage un miracle; il est le messager des prophéties. Le nouveau monde est né dans cette âme embrassée."

We can cordially recommend Mr. Knight's book. It is written with scholarly care, taste and sobriety. Of course he holds a

brief for his hero's character; but very little special pleading is required, and we must pronounce the defence to be successful. There is at the same time much opportunity for attack. The sanctity of Columbus does not depend upon any fullness of repentance; he is not claimed as one who was disciplined into holiness by tribulation. Rather he must be set forward as one who was animated all his life long by a missionary zeal and prophetic ardour. To maintain this position he must be cleared throughout the whole of his life from any charge of deliberate evil-doing.

The charges brought against him are of two kinds. His enemies in his lifetime accused him of cruelty and rapacity; but the unanimous verdict of history has gone against them. A foreign adventurer was likely to have enemies enough who were angry at his success. The position of Columbus as the head of a band of insubordinate and ruffianly Spaniards was a difficult one to hold, and no prudence could suffice to decide all the questions which the Spanish settlements in the New World necessarily involved. Yet in all things Columbus behaved with rare moderation; up to the highest knowledge of his time he acted with wisdom and discretion; his enemies who were sent to supplant him were those who made the Spanish rule an oppression and a curse. In this matter Mr. Knight cannot help regarding his hero's doings with some feeling of regret; he was too simple—too straightforward; he believed too much in the purity of his own motives, and had too much faith in the goodness of others. Mr. Knight sighs to think that Columbus lived in the days before the Jesuits had elaborated casuistry. "Columbus ought," he says, "perhaps to have understood better the hopelessness of the attempt to force men to be good by disciplinary enactments, and he ought perhaps to have been willing on occasion to permit a lesser evil in order to escape a greater, but he seemed unable to fathom the lower depths of depravity." The evil in question is the oppression of the Indians against which Columbus set his face. We cannot agree with Mr. Knight in thinking that if Columbus had been more willing to allow the Spaniards to proceed at once as conquerors he might have become more popular, and so might have been better able to exercise control up to a certain point. The character of the Spanish settlers, and the temptations suddenly thrown in their way, would have rendered control impossible under any circumstances.

In some cases Mr. Knight's pleadings strike a false note. Notably on p. 138 where he is defending Columbus from the charge of treachery in having sent instructions to his lieutenant how to capture by stratagem a native chief, Caonabo, to whom he had promised friendship, but whose attitude towards the Spaniards was still threatening. Columbus might easily have been defended on the ground that his promise of friendship implied a corresponding return, and, if this was denied, the promise came to an end. But Mr. Knight will have in this case no mere motive of policy. He must stand on higher ground than that. "Columbus may have

thought that he was acting as a truer friend to Caonabo by giving him his life and a chance of baptism, than by allowing him to wage a hopeless war which could only end in ruin for time and eternity." This assumption that a promise made with an unbeliever is to be construed, not according to the sense in which it is understood by him, but according to a more extended view of his welfare than he can take for himself, is an unpleasant subtlety of a later date, which was entirely alien to the spirit of Columbus.

There are some other points on which Mr. Knight reasons with greater refinement than conclusiveness. It is clear that some apology is needed for the want of success shown by the Spaniards in converting the Indians. Columbus was earnestly desirous for the spiritual welfare of those to whom he went as a missionary, so the blame of failure is justly laid by Mr. Knight on the priests who accompanied Columbus on his second expedition. At their head was Father Bernard Boil, a worldly-minded monk, "whose appointment had no blessing of heaven upon it"—so far is clear, but Mr. Knight has more to prove—"and, as it now seems, no authorisation from Rome." The infallibility even of such a Pope as Alexander VI. must be maintained, and Mr. Knight is able to do it. King Ferdinand applied for the Pope's sanction to the appointment of Father Bernard Boil, a Benedictine. The Pope's Bull, however, was issued "Dilecto filio Bernardo Boyl, fratri ordinis minorum." The Pope, Mr. Knight maintains, knew that the Benedictine was no good, yet, not wishing to offend the King, nominated a Franciscan of the same name, and left the King to make the best of it. In the absence of any evidence of the existence of a Franciscan of the name of Bernard Boil, we should have concluded, like the King, that the Papal Chancery had made an error. The Bull itself, moreover, is not to be found among the Spanish State Papers, and Mr. Knight's authority is a copy preserved in the Vatican.

We observe, also, that Mr. Knight has not made up his mind whether the gift of prophecy is included under infallibility or not. He consequently adopts the ingenious method of including or excluding it, as best suits his purpose. Thus, he excuses Alexander VI. from the charge of ignorance in making his famous allotment of the East to Portugal and the West to Spain. His excuse, that such a settlement of the question sufficed for the time, and that it is true wisdom to deal with difficulties as they arise, is a perfectly sound one. But he goes further:—"The Pope might have also had some light from heaven to know that before the collision of Spaniards rounding the world to the West and Portuguese to the East took place at the Antipodes, England might have something to say to lines of demarcation."

After thus finding the Pope credited with prophetic insight on page 98, we are a little shocked to find this gift of prophecy indignantly repudiated on page 105. Mr. Knight is there defending the Popes for granting to Christian princes the lands of infidels. They did it, he urges, in the interest of Christian civilisation as it was then understood, just as England extends her colonial possessions in the interest of civilisation as we now

choose to understand it. Here, too, Mr. Knight's argument is fair; but he adds:—“Again, unless it be assumed that ‘ infallibility’ (for Popes were as infallible then as now) includes the gift of prophecy, the rulers of the Church are not to be held accountable for the horrible excesses of men who ought to have been Christians.” These are trivial inconsistencies, which arise when Mr. Knight allows his feelings as a partisan to overpower his historical sense. They occur with such naïveté as to be immediately obvious, and do not affect the value of his book, which is written in a tone of sobriety, carefulness, gravity and scholarly refinement, which is not very commonly met with in popular books on popular subjects, especially when they are written with a party aim.

M. CREIGHTON.

On English Adjectives in -able, with special Reference to Reliable. By Fitzedward Hall, C.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. (London : Trübner & Co., 1877.)

THIS is a careful monograph, and deserving of attention. Its appearance is due to the fact that the author “found that, in order to treat, *with desirable thoroughness*, of *Reliable* and words similar, it was necessary to survey, in connexion with them, our adjectives in *-able* generally.” The italics in “*with desirable thoroughness*” are our own; but are well worth noting. For the whole volume, extending to over 200 pages, illustrates a very noticeable fact in the history of English linguistic criticism. It may fairly be maintained that there is no other subject extant which has, in general, been treated with such undesirable superficiality, such supercilious ignorance, and such dogmatic blundering. Latin and Greek are so well taught at schools that we commonly find one of two results: either an author makes fairly correct and scholarly statements about them, properly supported by sufficient examples, or else he has the grace and the good sense to say nothing. But English linguistic criticism is often approached in a very different manner. The critic who has had no school training in the subject, who has never seen an English manuscript, who has never read our standard authors critically, or who has probably never read them at all except in fragments or in books of extracts, frequently finds himself in a position in which he has to offer an opinion. Ignorant of the facts, he retires into himself, and evolves his opinions out of his internal consciousness, with a sublime disregard of all linguistic history and chronology. This was particularly exemplified in the case of the very word *reliable* here discussed. The critics cared not to enquire; they could give their opinion more oracularly if left to themselves. And very wonderful were the opinions which they gave. Some objected to it; some defended it. Some called it “an Americanism”—meaning thereby silly impertinence towards America, as if no good words could ever arise in such a quarter. Others called it a “Cockney” word. Others said it was ill-formed, and “ought” to be *rely-on-able*, while others declared it to be wholly useless, inasmuch as it could always

be replaced by “trustworthy,” a dictum which may be doubted.

It is very characteristic of human nature that the less a man knows about the facts of a subject the more confidently will he use the famous word “ought.” It is as if a declaration of what “ought” to be absolves one from all further trouble, and stands in place of all enquiry into what has been and what is likely to be. A dunce may be easily known by the word “ought.” He feels that he is ignorant of facts, that he does not even know how to collect them, that he would not know how to arrange them even if collected for him; he therefore jumps to a conclusion without their aid, mistaking his own notion at the moment for a valuable and irrefragable conclusion, that must never be challenged. For has he not said “ought”? And is it “gentlemanly” (see p. 40) to adduce any proofs to the contrary after he has once spoken?

Dr. Hall has some remarks upon this which are so excellent that we quote them here with pleasure:—

“Of those who talk and write as if they thought that a knowledge of philology comes by inspiration, and has inspired themselves in particular, the number is legion. And the less they have of this knowledge, the greater, often, is their daring. Tell a person of this class that he can no more with safety pronounce, intuitively, on a philological matter than on an astronomical or a chemical, and his answer is ridicule. Still . . . every word has a history; and without acquainting one's self with that history, how, with reasonable confidence, can one make positive assertions regarding it? Nor, in order to have a complete history of a word, can we, after investigating its ancestry, dispense with inquiry concerning its cousins, and perhaps even to the third or fourth remove. Here its etymology, its morphological variations, and its changes of signification, are contemplated. But, besides all this, there are the questions of its being analogical in form, or the contrary; of its age in our vernacular speech [please mark this, for it is quite common to neglect chronology]; of the conventional sense or senses of it now, or formerly, most accredited; of its respectability or vulgarity; of its utility or superfluosity; and a great many questions more, which these samples may serve to suggest. Now, most certainly, these are not things to guess about, and yet we daily meet with people who treat them as if they could be ascertained by mere instinct or conjecture, who contemptuously resent any reluctance in others to accept their chimerical conclusions, and who, if demonstrated by an exhibition of facts to have discoursed headlong nonsense, turn upon their critic, and call him bad names—pedant and such like” (p. 12).

And a little further on we find words of equal wisdom, words not to be gainsaid, nor to be lightly regarded by the best of us; yet certain, alas! to be disregarded by those who might most profit by them:—

“Conjecture, in discussions on language, is by no means to be discouraged; only it should not be put forth under a false character. In the domain of philology, a single fact is, ordinarily, worth a thousand speculations. Nor is it, here, simply speculation obtruded as ascertained truth, that operates to beget false notions. With nine in ten of the occasional critics of words who contribute their superficial views to newspapers and magazines, a declaration of personal approval or disapproval, generally accompanied by some audacious historical invention, is propounded as if it ought to be received as conclusive” (p. 24).

And yet again, Dr. Hall expresses a wish

that “philological philosophers were more common;” and defines a “philosopher” as “one who, however much or however little he may know and believe, indulges no credulity, and, above all, has got quit of the conceit that he is the centre of the universe, and a pattern for all mankind.”

We make no apology for quoting thus at length. Such words are closely applicable to the present state of the study of English. The system of random and rampant guess-work has lorded it over us only too long. Comparative philology has introduced some sort of order into the study of Latin and Greek, so that the guessers, though by no means extinct, have no longer wholly their own way; but in the matter of the study of English we are yet in the very thick of the fight. Random guesses are still admired for their audacity, and accepted by such as have no real knowledge. Yet the outlook is hopeful. There are several among us, we may trust, who intend to fight out this battle in behalf of true scientific criticism with all due patience and resolution; and it is a cheering thought that, here as always, the truth must prevail at last.

To return to the word *reliable*, and to the facts concerning it. Why any particular objection to it was ever made, is not, after all, quite clear. Far more clumsy words have been in favour for a time, and have then given way, while this one has stood its ground well, and is, to all appearance, rooted in the language. It is, at any rate, no longer worth protesting against, as it has completed more than three-fourths of a century of existence. The earliest known example of it is in Coleridge, who possibly invented it, and who used it offhand, as if there were nothing remarkable about it, while professing to give the substance of a speech by William Pitt. Here is the sentence:—

“The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy, as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means and most *reliable* pledge of a higher object—viz., our own security, and that of Europe” (*Essays on his Own Time*, p. 296).

The exact date of this sentence is known; it was first printed in the *Morning Post* of February 18, 1800. The word was objected to in *The Literary Churchman* for 1860, pp. 3, 442; but used by another writer in the same magazine (at p. 390) in all sincerity. So, too, in the *Saturday Review*: it was objected to in vol. xi., p. 319, and vol. xii., p. 523, but was used by other writers in the same Review frequently enough—viz., in vol. xi., pp. 93, 105, 305, 495. The same Review also favoured the derived words *reliability* and *unreliable*, without any hint of objection (see vol. xii., pp. 87, 206, 238, 415, 420, 486). Dr. Hall abundantly proves that the frantic objections to the word, as urged by uninformed writers, rest upon very insignificant foundations; and we may now fairly allow this persecuted word, after having been in constant use for more than seventy-six years, to be received as a useful recruit into the vast army of our words, composed as it is of very heterogeneous materials.

The great value of Dr. Hall's book lies in

its enormous number of quotations from a host of authors. He cites almost every imaginable word ending in *-able* that has ever been used by inventive writers; with the exception of such as are so common as to require no comment. Those who are shocked at *reliable* would be simply astounded at such words as the following, many of which have been used by writers of the highest rank, and for all of which he cites his authorities. The list includes accommodable, accustomable, acquaintable, advantageable, aggravable, airable (suitable to be sung), anchorable, appealable, applauseable, astonishable, behovable, bowable (inclinable), chanceable (fortuitous), chapmanable (saleable), clubbable (suited to belong to a club), commerceable, congratulable, conniveable, contemplable, convenient (suitable), corruptable, countable (accountable), countervailable, covenable (suitable), createable, customable; and these are only a few selections, without going beyond the third letter of the alphabet.

There is one question which Dr. Hall does not enter into—viz., as to the exact period when words in *-able* first appeared in the language. He cites several from Chaucer, Langland, &c.; and it is certain that they were very abundant soon after the year 1300. We may note *innumerable* in the *Ayenbite of Invyle* (ed. Morris, p. 267), written in 1340; and some others in the same work, such as *charitable*, p. 145, *paysible* (peaceable), p. 261. Hampole, in his *Prick of Conscience*, written at the same date, has several examples; such as *favorabel*, *profitabel*, ll. 1,344, 1,345; *unstable*, *chaungeable*, ll. 1,420, 1,421; and we see that the ending *-able* was then already established by the occurrence of such words as *unstablenes*, l. 1,472. Passing backward to the thirteenth century, such words become very rare; yet we find in Robert of Gloucester (A.D. 1298) a few examples in *renable* (reasonable), p. 414; *unstable*, p. 510; *defensable*, p. 549. Dr. Hall mentions the word *covenable*, suitable, as occurring in Chaucer (near the beginning of "The Persones Tale"). This is the very earliest example of a word in *-able* which we have as yet succeeded in finding. It appears in an old Kentish Sermon, which can hardly be much later than A.D. 1240. The preacher is speaking of the offer of gold to Christ by the Magi, and says: "And be thet hi offred gold, thet is *cuenable* yefte to kinge, seawede thet he was sothfast kink;" i.e., "and, inasmuch as they offered gold, that is a suitable gift for a king, they shewed that he was a very king." The fact is, as might be supposed, that all words in *-able* were at first of French origin, and merely borrowed from French without material change; and that, when these became numerous, the ending was at last recognised as a suffix; after which, words like *breakable*, *teachable*, and the like, were freely coined upon an Anglo-Saxon base. Few suffixes have been used more freely and readily, and are so easily understood. To coin new words for the nonce with this suffix is still, as it long has been, quite an easy matter.

We can heartily commend this monograph to such as care for the history of our language. In illustrating a particular class of

words, it shows clearly enough how other classes of words may be profitably studied.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland of the Reign of James I., 1611-1614. Edited by the Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and J. P. Prendergast. (London: Longmans & Co., 1877.)

If the present volume, carrying us on four years further in the history of Ireland, does not quite equal its immediate predecessor in interest, it is only because such an event as the colonisation of Ulster does not often occur in the life of a people. By those, however, who think that the results of important action are as worth taking into account as the crisis itself which led up to them, this instalment of the work of the editors will be regarded as of the greatest value. It is true that on the great question which is always present to the burdened mind of the student of Irish history, the question whether the evil to come could by any possibility have been averted, no papers dealing exclusively with Irish affairs, and least of all those in this special section, could be expected to give all the elements of the problem. A great battle of opinion was being fought out in Europe, and Ireland was from its social condition and its consequent religious tendencies an advanced post occupied by the Southern Army on the right flank of the Northern Army. Not only for the sake of its own development, but also for the sake of the great cause for which it was half-unconsciously combating, England could not permit such a post to be occupied by any garrison but her own. Her retention of Ireland is to be justified or condemned by precisely the same reasons as the retention of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany; though it may be added that, whatever may hereafter appear to be the general results of the victory of Germany in 1870, the result of the success of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the strengthening of a system favourable to freedom of thought and enquiry at the expense of a system hostile to both.

Leaving, however, such questions to those who have more leisure to follow them up, we may fairly ask whether the method adopted to secure Ireland was the best possible; and it is here that the publication of these Calendars is likely to be of service. From the beginning to the end a choice of two courses lay before the English Government—the course of maintaining its supremacy by a powerful army which would have enabled it to deal tenderly with the social and religious habits of Ireland, and to allow it to develop itself in its own way; and the course of making up for want of physical strength by planting its acres with English colonists, by proscribing all expression in worship of its religious creed, by cutting up by the root those social arrangements to which the people had from time immemorial been accustomed. As is well known it was the latter course which the English Government chose, not altogether without hesitation. Probably it could not do otherwise. It had no standing army at its disposal, and when a few years later such an army was

created by Wentworth, its existence became a menace to the English people. At the same time it must be acknowledged that no English Governor of Ireland ever fully appreciated the highest difficulties of his task. He was so convinced that English society was better than Irish society, so ready to imagine that Irishmen might be turned into Englishmen by the application of the proper means of compulsion, that it was only at rare intervals that facts would exercise some influence over him: as, for instance, when Chichester argued that the natives of Ulster should be satisfied with land before provision was made for the English and Scottish colonists. He was, therefore, always apt to fall back upon the old ways, and to treat Irish habits and Irish feelings with the bitterest contempt; at the same time that his English habit of respecting law emboldened him in the pursuit of a technical legality which, in the eyes of those who suffered from it, went far to heighten the injustice which it clothed.

Of this evil habit the story of the Plantation of Ulster, concluded in this volume, offers a telling example. The forfeiture of the lands of a whole population on the ground of the treason of its chiefs set at naught the Irish notion that the land was the property of the tribe, not of the chief, in favour of a theory derived from English feudal law—a theory which might have been accepted if it had been produced with the object of making the condition of the Irish population better than it had been before, but which was destructive of all the moral influence of the law when it was used to make it worse. Equally injurious was the other great event of which this volume records the particulars. There are times when the government of the sword is an unhappy necessity. But there never can be a time when the government of hypocrisy is necessary. The gathering of the Irish Parliament of 1613 was an act of pure hypocrisy. Arrangements had been carefully made to make it look like a Parliament of Ireland, while, in reality, it was nothing of the sort. Small boroughs were created for the avowed purpose of overswaying the vote of the real majority of the population, and every influence was used to prevent that real majority acquiring a majority in either House. The scene of tumult which followed has been often told, and may be told again with fuller knowledge of details from these papers. But the interest for the historian does not lie in these details. It lies in the unfortunate attempt to carry out the theory of a Parliamentary constitution before the national unity was developed which alone can make a Parliamentary constitution possible. It would hardly serve to conciliate the Irish people to know that insult had been added to injury, and that, not only had they been stripped of their lands, but that this very process was made to go forth to the world as an act to which they had themselves given their cheerful consent. So successful, however, did the process appear that it commanded itself to English rulers as worthy of imitation in future.

"The indirect results of the Parliament of 1613 were regarded at the time as of great importance, and they continue to be felt down to

our own day. These results are summed up in a very able letter to the Earl of Somerset by Sir John Davys, who regards them as 'of such importance that greater has not been effected in any Parliament of Ireland these hundred years. For, first, the new created boroughs have taken place, which will be perpetual seminaries of Protestant burgesses, since it is provided in the charters that the provost and twelve chief burgesses, who are to elect all the rest, must always be such as will take the oath of supremacy. Next, all the States of the kingdom have attainted Tyrone, the most notorious and dangerous traitor that ever was in Ireland, whereof foreign nations will take notice, because it has been given out that Tyrone had left many friends behind him, and that only the Protestants wished his utter ruin. Besides, this attainer settles the plantation of Ulster.'

Such results will not seem as satisfactory at the present day as they did to an English lawyer of the seventeenth century. They ultimately substituted the rule of an alien minority for the rule of a Lord Deputy, who was usually chosen as a man of ability and prudence; and they led on future Lord Deputies to disregard the shock they gave to Irish feeling by violent and hasty changes, if only they could persuade themselves that their action was technically legal. The Irish government of Wentworth was only the full development of those principles which were adopted in the reign of James.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

American Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. Samuel Manning, LL.D. (London: Religious Tract Society, 1876.)

DR. MANNING has made the journey across the North American continent by railway to San Francisco and back; and, as he appears to have done before after similar expeditions to different countries of the Old World, he has crowned his labours by the production of an illustrated book of travel. The result in the present instance is a work which cannot fairly be said to possess much originality or intrinsic worth, although the information which it contains, aided by a large number of illustrations, and the slight religious flavour with which it is seasoned here and there, will perhaps render it useful for the purposes of the society by which it is published. But the author tells us little or nothing which has not been told as well, or better, many a time before. Some of the descriptions—as, for example, the account of the Yellowstone Region, which Dr. Manning was unable to visit personally—are culled from other writers; and when the author sketches from his own observation he hardly conveys the impression that he is really describing what he has himself seen and visited. He looks at things with conventional eyes, and reproduces the old scenes, and raises the old points so familiar to the reader of books of American travel. We have the element of vastness; the rapid growth of Western States and cities; the Mormons and Salt Lake city; the Chinese difficulty; the Yosemite Valley; the big trees; and a hundred other well-known topics, but nothing new, or fresh, or striking about any of them. The result is a fairly clear, trustworthy, and readable account of the chief features of interest in the Northern and

Western States, which will be found convenient and useful as a guide or text-book to those who know little of the subject beforehand.

The illustrations, which are scattered through the volume with extreme profusion, are generally apposite and effective; the chief fault to be found with them is their excessive number. They cut up nearly every page, and thus seriously interfere with the letterpress, and render its perusal interrupted and irksome. If the multitude of sketches were all the work of Dr. Manning's pencil, as the title of the book would rather lead one to suppose, he might fairly claim to be considered one of the most industrious of men; but this is clearly not the case, for certain of them are confessedly taken from photographs, or the drawings of others. Some are sketches of scenes unvisited by the author; and many will be recognised as old friends which have done duty before in other company. We are altogether left in much uncertainty as to the extent to which we are indebted to the author's artistic skill. One of the most interesting pictures is a copy of a sketch of Niagara taken in the year 1677 by Father Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, who in the seventeenth century made a journey of discovery to the Great Lakes. This drawing shows that great changes have taken place in the form of the cataract since Father Hennepin's time, and bears out the conclusions of geologists that the length of the rapids between the falls and the lake above is being constantly diminished by the wearing-away of the wall of shale and limestone rock over which the water pours. The rate of recession has been calculated, and the date when the river will have disappeared, and the lake empty itself directly into the channel below, may be approximately estimated. Another quaint sketch is one entitled, "T' Fort Nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhattan"—i.e., the original Dutch Settlement which formed the nucleus of New York, and which has been rendered famous by the historical genius of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

The last, and perhaps the best, chapters are devoted to New England and the State of New York. There is a short clear history of Harvard and Yale, the old universities of America; of the industrial and educational experiment of the Cornell University; and of Vassar College, near Poughkeepsie, where three hundred and fifty girls are passing through a course intellectually (and apparently physically also) as advanced and severe as the masculine curriculum of Harvard or Yale.

One of the few things which raised Dr. Manning's enthusiasm was the scenery of the Hudson River, which he considers, on the whole, superior to that of the Rhine or the Danube—and in richness and variety, and continuous succession of lovely landscapes, it is perhaps unequalled. Indeed, some of the most charming scenery in America is to be found in the State of New York.

W. B. CHEADLE.

HENRIK IBSEN has in the press a satirical drama entitled *Samfundets Stötter* (The Pillars of Society), and *Björnsterne Björnson* a novel named after the heroine *Magnhild*.

A Primaeval British Metropolis, with some Notes on the Ancient Topography of the South-Western Peninsula of Great Britain. (Bristol: Thos. Kerslake & Co., 1877.)

At the junction of the three counties of Wilts, Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and adjoining the grounds of Stourhead—where the Hampshire Stour takes its rise—are some ancient remains known as Pen Pits. These pits, which are some thousands in number, are situated in an elevated basin surrounded on all sides by hills. They vary in size, and are generally just so far apart from each other as to admit of a fairly wide path between them. The history and nature of these pits has long been a puzzle to antiquaries. Mr. Fosbrooke regarded them as the foundations of the dwelling-places of the early British inhabitants, although some have considered them to be merely the remains of British mill-stone quarries—an hypothesis which, on the whole, is untenable. Mr. Kerslake has written and published this pamphlet in the endeavour, not only to prove the accuracy of Mr. Fosbrooke's view, but further to identify the remains as those of the British town which is called Kairpen-Huelgoit by Geoffrey, Pen-Vchel-Coit by Camden, and Cair Pensaelcoit in the Nennian catalogue of British cities. Geoffrey relates that Vespasian, when sent by Claudius, A.D. 47, to subdue Arviragus, leaving that prince unattacked, sailed to the *Totonesium litus*, and marched directly to besiege *Kairpen-Huelgoit quae Exonia vocatur*. These last three words, Mr. Kerslake considers to be a mere gloss, or at any rate nothing but a surmise of Geoffrey's; and it is due entirely to their presence that the name in question has long been considered as an ancient name of Exeter. The following are the chief grounds on which the author bases his position. Firstly, there still exists, close to Pen Pits, a village called Penselwood, and Penselwood is shown to be the same as Pensaelcoit. Secondly, the topography of the locality, which is minutely examined, and strongly supports the author's view. A difficulty, however, occurs in identifying the *Totonesium litus*, which is obviously not Totnes in Devon, for this, among other reasons, that the length of Britain is measured by Solinus (as quoted by Higden) "frome the clyf of Totonesse" to Caithness. This shore, then, Mr. Kerslake holds to be that of the modern Christchurch—where the junction of the Avon and Stour at that time formed a good harbour. Further, the Roman name Alauna Sylva has never been identified, and this seems to be the Roman name for Pensaelcoit—the Wood on the Alauna; and the Alauna Mr. Kerslake supposes to have been the Stour, or, rather, he adduces several arguments to show that the Stour and the Avon were both called Alaenus. Again, "Peonnan by Gillingham," where Edmund fought with Canute, has been thought by some to be a name of Penselwood itself, chiefly because that village is near Gillingham. But Peonnan seems to be the same as the modern Pointington Down, which is also near Gillingham. The short *e* of the British Pen would never have been changed into the Anglo-Saxon diphthong *eo* (Peon-

nan), of which the long vowel sound in Pointington is the modern representative.

Altogether, the identification of Pen Pits with the Kairpen-Huelgoit of Geoffrey is supported in a way which is very near being proof positive. As to the difficulty about the "Totonesian shore," is it not possible that "Totlands"—the name of a little village and bay in the Isle of Wight—is a relic of this name? Totlands is almost exactly opposite to Christchurch Harbour, and the name "Totonesium" might have been applied to the whole of the sea between the island and the shore. Vespasian probably landed, then, at the mouth of the Stour, and marched up that river to Pensaeleot. Anyone who knows the country will see that the position must have been, as the author points out, of great strength, as there is a chain of hill-forts right down to the sea, terminating in Hengistbury Head. And the importance of the position amply accounts for the unusual size of the town. Mr. Kerslake's description of the topography of these regions is very accurate, and his remarks on this point are—even as apart from his main object—of great value. The question is one of considerable interest, and deserves a longer and more adequate discussion.

A. T. MARTIN.

The Works of Robert Burns. Vol. I.
Poetry. (Edinburgh : Paterson, 1877.)

We believe Mr. William Scott Douglas is generally allowed to be the very best man living for the editing of Burns: he is the editor of the present publication, and we are therefore at once prepossessed in its favour—not to speak of its very handsome externals, in which all is rightly without being prettified. To dedicate the work to Carlyle was no less appropriate than to get it edited by Mr. Douglas. This edition is to comprise the entire works of Burns, prose as well as poetry, in two divisions, each strictly chronological. The present volume goes down to the "Reply to a Trimming Epistle received from a Tailor," written in 1786, when Burns was twenty-eight years of age. A very considerable number of poems, it is announced, will appear here for the first time; and great efforts have been made to obtain the original MSS. Asterisks are marked in the Index against those compositions which are wholly or partly new to any collected edition: seven asterisks appear in vol. i. Notwithstanding the immense number of editions of Burns, and the deluge of diligent enthusiasm expended upon them, Mr. Douglas can still say that no exhaustive effort had yet been made to collect together the whole works and correspondence, unabridged, and showing the variations: he trusts that now little will be left undone. We will here interject a query: what has become of the projected edition of Burns which no less capable a man than Mr. W. Bell Scott took in hand some few years ago? We hear no more of it. In this volume there are four engravings (that of the poet's birthplace, after Bough, is a choice little bit), four facsimiles, and a very convenient "Map of the district of Ayrshire more intimately associated with the life and

works of the Poet, as at the close of last century."

Mr. Douglas appends an explanatory note to each poem. The notes are not excessive in length—a considerable merit on the whole: for instance, "Hallowe'en" gets hardly half a page of note, "The Mouse" only a rather short paragraph: even "The Cottar's Saturday Night" comes in for less than a page. The greatest structural difficulty in an edition of Burns is to decide what to do with the glossarial explanations. In this handsome library-edition, circulating no doubt chiefly among Scotchmen who are not tripped up at every line, we think the best plan would have been to give, at the end of each volume, an alphabetical glossary of all the Scotticisms, &c., proper to that volume. Mr. Douglas, however, adopts the contrary plan—that of notes at the foot of the page, explaining the words or phrases as they occur. Thus probably one word gets explained at least twenty to thirty times over in the course of the volume: sometimes it is explained, at other times not; and other words just as important or baffling are left unexplained. For example, on p. 4, the words "laik o' gear" are explained as meaning "lack of money:" this phrase could be pretty well understood unaided, and is certainly not more abnormal than "I care na by," which occurs in the very next line, and of which no explanation is supplied. On p. 6, "park," in its Scotch sense of "field," is unexplained; and, on p. 7, "drumlie." On the very first page of the text we find "braw" (in the lines "As bonie lasses I hae seen, And mony full as braw") explained as meaning "handsome;" but surely it here means "fine, smart, well-dressed"—to which "handsome" does not correspond, though possibly Mr. Douglas intends it in that sense. The stanzas of poems of any length ought certainly, we think, to be numbered: it is annoying (as in the note on p. 160) to be told of "the sixteenth stanza" in a poem so long as Hallowe'en, and then to have to count the stanzas for oneself. Another pitfall for Burns editors is the question of how to treat his indecencies—flagrant enough at times, in prose as well as verse. Mr. Douglas deals with this matter with a sort of qualified consistency. At p. 166 we find him entering, but not printing, an "unpublished poem," here entitled "The Court of Equity," which he pronounces not "presentable;" on p. 345 he prints the "Reply to a Tailor" previously referred to, with all the grossness of its finale, saying: "As we do not approve of presenting an author's production in a garbled state, we prefer giving this piece entire rather than to omit it altogether."

To sum up: though we find points here and there to demur to in this edition, we can heartily congratulate the admirers of Burns, and of poetry, in the prospect of having in their hands some day, completed in we know not exactly how many volumes, such a labour of love and of knowledge on the entire *corpus* of the great Scotchman's life-work.

W. M. ROSSETTI.

Recollections of Samuel Breck, with Passages from his Note Books, 1771–1862. Edited by H. E. Scudder. (Philadelphia : Porter and Coates ; London : Trübner and Co., 1877.)

THE American gentleman of whom this book is a memorial was four years old when Bunker's Hill was fought, and was taken by his nurse to look at the engagement from one of the heights near Boston. He lived through the first year of the great civil war, until August 31, 1862. During the greater part of the ninety-one years of his pilgrimage he was in the habit of keeping copious journals, and at one time (apparently in or about 1830) appears to have proposed to condense these into an autobiographical memoir. The result of this intention (of which he seems to have thought better in later life) forms the first and larger part of this book, the remainder being composed of snippings from his journals and note-books, selected by the editor, and strung together under the following headings: "Public Men and Events," "Notes on Travel," "Personal and Society Gossip," "Manners and Changes." In his Preface Mr. Scudder anticipates criticism, and maintains frankly the historical value of "personal gossip, and such reminiscences and notes as these of Mr. Breck, which he believes will be found to have the power of reconstructing the past for us as a living force" (p. 7). We are unable to go this length with him. His author was evidently a pleasant gentlemanly person, who lived in stirring times, and was lucky enough to come across a number of the prominent actors in memorable scenes; but he had neither the keen insight nor the dramatic power which enable a man "to reconstruct the past for us as a living force." His recollections are pleasant gossip, of a very desultory kind, neither more nor less; and if readers will take them simply as such, they may spend several pleasant leisure hours over them. Mr. Breck's father was agent to the French Government for Massachusetts during the revolutionary war, and in transacting their business, and entertaining all the officers who came to Boston, found reason to regret his total ignorance of the French language. He resolved that his sons should not suffer from the same cause, and so sent Samuel at the age of twelve to the College of Soreze, in Languedoc, where he spent more than four years, and so effectually fulfilled his father's intentions that he partially forgot his own language. He also became a Roman Catholic, not, it would seem, from any depth of religious conviction—as he returned to Protestantism when he got home again—but from a sort of easy-going *camaraderie*, which was evidently a part of his constitutional temperament.

On the whole, chapter ii., which gives the account of his journey to and fro and his residence in France—which terminated with a visit to Paris in April, 1787, when the Notables were sitting at Versailles—seems to us the most interesting in the book, perhaps because it is the only approach to connected narrative; but there are plums lying about in all parts of the pudding. Of these we may note in the early pages the story of the dinner of welcome given at Cambridge

to the admiral and officers of the first French squadron which entered Boston harbour. Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, the host, in his anxiety to do special honour to his guests, had scoured the swamps of Cambridge, with the result that a large frog was served in every plate of soup. "Ah, mon Dieu ! un grenouille," exclaimed the new French Consul, holding his specimen up by its hind leg, with such results as may be easily imagined (p. 26). This Tracy and his brother seem to have been good boon companions, but of somewhat irregular habits, relying mainly on privateering for a livelihood. John, the younger brother, taking it into his head to stand for the post of Treasurer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, received many promises of support from his convivial friends, but only one vote. In great astonishment and mortification, he called them round him, and enquired of each how he voted, when each man hinted a claim to the single vote. After enjoying their embarrassment a little while, he said to them, "You are a pack of traitors, and not one of you has anything to do with the vote in my favour, for I put it in myself" (p. 30).

The one or two glimpses which we get of General Washington are pleasant and characteristic. Mr. Breck was a born aristocrat, though he would probably have been astonished to be told so, and consequently quite appreciates Washington's ample std and his habit of "taking the air with six horses to his coach, and always two footmen behind his carriage." "None of his successors," he thinks, "except the elder Adams, has placed the proper value on a certain degree of display that seems suitable for the chief magistrate of a great nation. I do not mean pageantry, but the decent exterior of a well-bred gentleman." Jefferson, riding out without a servant, and hitching his hack up to the railing of the White House, is to him merely courting "the applause of the vulgar, with whom he was, however, too proud to associate in private;" and Madison and Monroe followed his slovenly example, with great detriment to American life (pp. 188, &c.). We were not aware before that Washington declined to notice any of the French emigrants who gathered at Philadelphia during his second Presidency, and, indeed, should doubt whether Mr. Breck had good authority for this statement (p. 198); but the story he tells of Volney's visit to Mount Vernon to obtain a circular-letter of introduction from the President, carries its own evidence of genuineness. Washington disliked free-thinkers, and so, when driven into a corner by Volney, handed him the following by way of letter commendatory : "Mr. Volney, who has become so celebrated by his works, need only be named in order to be known in whatever part of the United States he may travel." One seems almost to read between the lines, "And if any zealous persons in New England should put him under the pump the President would not be surprised." Louis Philippe and his two brothers, Talleyrand, Beaumais, the Vicomte de Noailles, the Duc de Léancourt, and Moreau, were among this group of *émigrés* who frequented the house of Mr. Breck's

father; and of each of these he has something to tell us. Perhaps the sketch of Noailles is the best; he was brother-in-law of Lafayette, and therefore a great favourite in America, where he dropped his title and turned trader, and was to be seen daily on 'Change, "his note-book in one hand, and a broker or merchant by the button with the other, while he drove his bargains as earnestly as any regular-bred son of a counting-house" (p. 200). The great entertainer of Philadelphia at this time has also a special interest for Englishmen as the founder of the house of Baring Brothers. Alexander Baring married the eldest daughter of William Bingham, a millionaire, and kept a house, in those days "not suited to our manners" (p. 201). His attempt to introduce liveried footmen and other "outlandish pageantry" failed, as have other efforts of "our young dandies" to bring in fashions contrary to the "unvarnished manners of the people," such as "the moustache on the upper lip, broad-cloth gaiters, and other foreign costumes." The Barings migrated to England, and in that congenial climate blossomed into peers, and the outlandish pageantry found a suitable home in Bath House, Piccadilly. We much doubt, nevertheless, whether the late Lord Ashburton (*né* Mr. Bingham Baring) was not a plainer and simpler man in his tastes and habits than Mr. Breck. At any rate, his conservatism was of a much less pronounced character, and he would never have burst out in a denunciation of steam as "destroying every salutary distinction of society." "Talk of ladies on board a steam-boat or in a railway car! There are none. I never feel like a gentleman there. When I see women whom I have been accustomed to respect elbowing their way through a crowd of dirty emigrants, or low-bred homespun fellows, in petticoats or breeches, in order to reach a table spread for a hundred or more, I lose sight of their pretensions to gentility, and view them as belonging to the plebeian herd" (p. 276).

The sanguine old gentleman seems more than half inclined to believe that posting in one's own carriage "will be adopted again by the generations of after times" (p. 277). Probably Mr. Breck lumped all foreigners, except his friends the French *émigrés*, in "the plebeian herd" for which he, though a genuine Republican, feels so sovereign a contempt; for we find him speaking of the waste of time

"in showing attention to strangers from Europe, who, even when endowed with the faculty of observation, are in their passage through the United States almost to a man, if English, a parcel of offensive smell-funguses, too prejudiced to see clearly, too supercilious to acknowledge the good they see, and too disgustingly insolent in telling us of what they do not like" (p. 293).

We have no space for further extracts, but must warn our English readers not to be deterred by such small outbursts of the choleric old gentleman from glancing through his recollections at any rate, even if they eschew the "passages from his note-books." These latter, from which the last quotation is taken, have been selected by the editor, and for the publication of them Mr. Breck himself is nowise responsible. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Scudder must have erred in judgment, as he certainly has in

taste, in his selections, and that there must be many better things left in Samuel Breck's note-books than some of those which he has given us in this volume.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Samuel Brohl et Cie. Par Victor Cherbuliez. (Paris: Hachette, 1877.)

It was the conviction of the late Miss Martineau that it is not in the power of any human being, however gifted, to devise a plot for either novel or drama which has not had in some remote manner for its foundation some incident or occurrence in real every-day life. Though this opinion is, we think, somewhat over-stated, yet it may safely be laid down as a general principle that the success of many works of fiction, independently of their literary merits, is often owing in a great measure to their rendering to the reader of some "lost chord" of this shifting life.

M. Cherbuliez, in this his latest tale, has availed himself of an incident which, though at first it may appear highly improbable, has indeed taken place, though accompanied by many dissimilar circumstances, within the recollection perhaps of some who may be reminded of the fact in reading this sketch of Samuel Brohl's career. But though in an artistic sense we doubt whether M. Cherbuliez has chosen his subject with the same felicity displayed in his other novels, it cannot fail to be remarked how different is the treatment which so painful a story receives at the hands of an able Frenchman from that which it would receive from ordinary English novelists, endowed as they might be with fluency and ability of composition. With the latter the incidents would have formed the key-note to pages of sentimental and tragic scenes, with a mass of unintelligible details, and a crowd of useless personages encumbering the construction of the plot. Here, on the contrary, treated by a master of his art, we have a story which, though in itself unattractive and almost repulsive in its outline, from the witty and sparkling style of its relator carries us on to the end without a moment's weariness. Our neighbours across the Channel no doubt possess in the highest degree the enviable gift, rarely seen among ourselves, still less frequently among the elaborate and often tedious Germans, of being able to put forth a powerful and concise, and yet perfectly complete plot, towards which every detail of description and every word of dialogue are from first to last made to contribute. That M. Cherbuliez possesses this power in no slight measure will be readily admitted by those who have read this volume as well as some of his former works, especially his *Fiancé de Mdlle. St. Maur*, which for delicacy of treatment and deep pathos, I prefer to any of his tales yet published. And yet M. Cherbuliez is not a profound writer, nor are his novels characterised by any positive tenderness of sentiment, even in the scenes and descriptions of nature which he intends to be most affecting. He has too much of the spirit of joyous raillery and the *esprit moqueur* of his nation, to possess any strong sense of the tragic undercurrent that per-

vades all human life, which in some more poetic and melancholy natures seems an intuition.

Samuel Brohl, the hero of the book, in the first chapter introduced to us as Count Larinski, is in reality the son of a Polish Jew, who kept a wretched tavern, and who brought up his son to lie, to cheat and cringe, as the best method, according to his lights, of succeeding in the world. But an old copy of Shakspeare falling into young Samuel's hands, he began to dream of other things, and he finally asked his father to send him to acquire knowledge at the Lemberg school. This was sternly refused; but soon afterwards an eccentric Russian princess passing through the village saw the youth, took a fancy to him, heard him sing, and offered his father to educate him at her own expense. This scheme she carried out, and by this means he was prepared for a musical career, but on the condition of being the absolute slave and dependent of a capricious old woman, who alternately petted and tyrannised over him. From this he escaped one day, and tried to gain his livelihood by giving lessons, but was living in abject poverty in Bucharest, when he became intimate with a certain Count Larinski, then dwelling in political seclusion. One night the Count was seized with illness and died of heart disease; and Samuel Brohl, profiting by the circumstance of his friend's being unknown in the town, conceived the idea of taking his name and antecedents. He announced to the police that it was Samuel Brohl who had died, and that Count Larinski was living. Under this title, then, we find him travelling in the Engadine, when he meets with M. and Mdlle. Moriaz, who have gone there for the sake of M. Moriaz's health. The supposed Larinski contrives to become acquainted with Mdlle. Moriaz, discovers from her *dame de compagnie* that she is to inherit a considerable fortune, and, attracted by her wealth, and partly also by her beauty, manages to ingratiate himself in her affections. Mdlle. Moriaz, on the other hand, has long been adored by young Camille Langis, whom, though high-minded, simple, and chivalrous, the young lady refuses to regard with any warmer feeling than that of friendship. When the false Count declares his affection to Mdlle. Moriaz, her father, though he strongly objects, and would prefer Camille Langis for a son-in-law, does not actually refuse his consent, though he applies in this dilemma to an old friend and neighbour, Mdme. de Lorcy, to do all in her power to save his Antoinette from the marriage. The correspondence that ensues between him and Mdme. de Lorcy on the subject forms perhaps the most amusing portion of the book; and equally entertaining are Mdme. de Lorcy's efforts to draw out Count Larinski to commit himself on the subject of his parentage and real character, as, with quick feminine intuition, she has distrusted his story at the very outset. At first all seems destined to baffle her determined opposition to the marriage. Enquiries that she causes to be made at Vienna as to the identity of Count Larinski are satisfactorily answered. Antoinette will hear of no objections, and at one time it would appear as if

nothing could intervene to deliver her from marrying this low-born impostor. But at the hour of extremity, when even the good-natured and sanguine Mdme. de Lorcy begins to despair, the *deus ex machina* appears in the person of the Princesse de Gulof, Brohl's former patroness, whom Mdme. de Lorcy meets accidentally in Paris, and is suddenly struck with the thought that she might know something further about the supposed Count Larinski. She soon afterwards asks them to meet at dinner, when Samuel tries to brave it out and not recognise the Princess, but is defeated by the wily old Russian:

Those who may in their wanderings through the world have met with any who belong properly to the adventurer class will recognise M. Cherbuliez's epigrammatic description of their character at the close of his tale as tolerably correct.

"All adventurers, whether Jews or Christians, are beings who disappear as quickly as they appear—they belong to the diver class, but after a few dives they always end by some fatal catastrophe. The wave brings up again the drowned victim for a moment, then carries it away to the depths of the briny gulf. A flutter of wings is heard, a hoarse cry and half-suppressed sigh, and the Samuel Brohls are seen no more. For a brief space of time people wondered whether his real name was Brohl, Kichs, or Larinski, then the subject was dropped, and his memory became the prey of eternal silence."

SELINA HOGG.

RECENT VERSE.

Songs, Ballads, and Stories. By William Allingham. (Bell.) This volume includes many poems of Mr. Allingham "now first collected, the rest revised and rearranged." One wants to enjoy such poems as the best of these, not to talk about them. No living poet has a more genuine lyrical utterance than Mr. Allingham, not intense, passionate, or of long-sustained power, but tender, exquisite, and true. That there should be inequalities of merit in the contents of a volume like this is natural and right; from beginning to end it contains no manufactured verse. Each of the songs is born from a moment or a mood of veritable pleasure or pain. There are lives of which such moments constitute the gold, and for which all the rest of existence is by comparison dross: a thrill of delight at the first breeze of dawn; a seizure out of common routine into the heart of some loveliness of sea or sky; a brooding upon some sound of murmuring stream; a tender repose upon the colours of twilight clouds—any one of these lift a common day into a day of grace. The good moment does not come at will: it is here, it is gone; "the wind bloweth where it listeth." Persons who know and cherish such moments will know how to value Mr. Allingham's songs. But the volume is not one of solitary nature-worship: Mr. Allingham's poems are animated with the presence of human figures, always graceful whether glad or sad; and beside this, he is on terms of more affectionate intimacy with the fairies than any contemporary poet in this age of science. Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Huxley or of Mr. Darwin on the survival of elves, or goblins, no one can question that "the good people" may still be seen (at least in Ireland) while we can adduce such witnesses as Mr. Richard Doyle and Mr. W. Allingham. It would be a very sceptical person who, having read "The Lupracau," would think it ill-spent time to watch a long summer day by ruin or "rath" on the chance of capturing the tiny shoemaker, hoarder of wealth. We welcome again "Mervannee," the beautiful sea-lady who became bride to Prince Dalimar, and disappeared

a year ago among the sunken wreck of out-of-date magazines; we welcome the "Maids of Elfin-Mere" of earlier fame; yet there is a sense of void from the absence of Mr. D. G. Rossetti's visionary forms and singing faces of the three lily-maidens, and the side-long face of the Pastor's son, with his heart musing and on fire. Mr. Allingham has proved his power of dealing with practical and positive themes on an extended scale in "Lawrence Bloomfield;" few readers can adequately appreciate its absolute fidelity to fact. The same humour which enabled Mr. Allingham to sketch character so sympathetically, and tell a story so enjoyably, appears in the present volume in a more lyrical manner in song and ballad.

The Meda Maiden, and other Poems. By the Earl of Southesk, K.T. (Macmillan.) The Earl of Southesk has found a new poetic theme in the story of an Indian seeress, thrice married, and in the end converted to Christianity. Miscellaneous poems follow. The entire volume seems to have been easy writing; and it is certainly hard reading to a reviewer who desires that his way should be occasionally brightened by a fine thought, an exquisite feeling, a new image, a subtle cadence, or a happy phrase. For each of these we have painfully sought in vain; yet the poems nowhere fall below a certain level—which is not high—of meaning and of expression. They are not grotesquely bad; they are only worthless.

Poems. By Ernest Myers. (Macmillan.) These poems are refined and cultured products of what Wordsworth would name "sentiment and reflection;" they do not possess high imaginative energy, or express strong passion. There is a tender grace in some of them which when it culminates becomes beauty; the versification is delicate and pure. We quote a passage from the poem which impresses us as the most admirable in the little volume, a poem entitled "Could ye not watch one hour?"

"How long, how long, forlorn Humanity,
Must thou gaze forth from Naxos' shore in vain
For vanished sails that ne'er come back to thee,
For Theseus' arms that clasp thee ne'er again ?

Let thy sad eyes look round;
The young God ivy-crowned,
Splendily coming up out of the sea,
Is stretching forth his hands to marry thee
With marriage-ring of the new bridal vow.
Be glad, for thy best life begins but now;
For he shall breathe a new love in thy veins
And shall drown utterly all regretful pains,
Pouring thee draughts of his celestial wine,
And blessing thee with kisses o'er and o'er,
Until he set thee for a heavenly sign

To be a starry splendour evermore."

The sonnets "The Night's Message" and "Pindar" are of unusual beauty.

Leszko the Bastard, a Tale of Polish Grief. By Alfred Austin. (Chapman and Hall.) *Leszko the Bastard*, except for contemporary allusions, might have been produced the year after the appearance of the *Bride of Abydos* or *The Giaour*. A Christian and a Pole is serving with the Turks in 1877 against the Russians—not that he hates the Turks less, but that he hates the Russians more. His mother had been loved by a countryman of her own, and lusted for by a satrap of the Czar; she seeks her lover to warn him of approaching danger; they consummate their union; in the morning, before marriage-rites can be celebrated, they are violently separated, and the unwedded bride is despatched to Siberia; a son, Leszko the Bastard, is born; when arrived at manhood his mother sends him forth to fight for Poland; he returns, after a sudden revenge upon her enemy, to find her dead; his father is discovered dying in Paris of the Commune; Leszko has no end in existence but to fling himself against the robber hordes of Russia. All this is told in Byronic verse, which is always vigorous, and in some passages beautiful; but the beauty is not of a kind which calls one back and back to linger with it and live in it. The poem is dedi-

cated to "The most eminent Philanthropist of his Age," in the hope that it "may engage his sympathy and secure his zeal for the most oppressed of Slavonic communities, and the most persecuted of Christian nations." We hope that the Russia-hating Philanthropist can identify himself as "the most eminent of his age," and that the dedication may not go astray.

Songs of Land and Sea. By Frederick Enoch. (Moxon.) Songs which, having been set to music, and so fulfilled their chief purpose, that of being sung, are now collected to form a volume of verse. They have as much meaning as the average songs young ladies warble to an admiring circle around the piano. To write successfully so many smooth occasions for tuneful utterance implies a gift in its own way not to be despised.

Songs of the Semitic. In English Verse. By G. E. W. (Trübner.) Solomon's Song, the Story of Ruth, &c., are done into verse, with a pretentious preface. The worst of speaking of such books as these is that the smallest literary notice seems to imply that they have not come stillborn from the press, but gasp and die. *Songs of the Semitic* is a wholly worthless book. Perhaps there is no poetic passage in the Bible better known than Ruth's address to Naomi, and the manner in which it is versified will be no bad test of the work:—

"Oh! hinder not my steps in following thee,
Place no obstruction in my way;
Thy loving face is all the world to me,
Dearest, withstand me not, I pray.

Where diest thou, in that same spot I die;
Where dwellest thou, I also dwell;
My grave beside thine own shall peaceful lie,
Our bodies twain in one small cell."

Egypt: a Poem. By John H. Davies, B.A. (Allen.) Sir Francis Doyle has sanctioned the dedication of these poems to himself. No one has ever doubted the kindness of heart which characterises the late Professor of Poetry. How far he was qualified for his chair is a matter on which opinions are more divided. If his *quasi-imprimatur* to Mr. Davies is taken as an *ex cathedra* judgment, the doubters will have their doubts strengthened. The author of *Egypt* is a well-meaning, but quite unsuccessful, rhymester.

Ulysses in Phœacia. By James Pearce. (Moxon.) These "transcripts" from the *Odyssey* are not satisfactory either when viewed as renderings from the Greek or as English poems; but they are introduced by a Proem in six stanzas which possesses some real beauty, and shows that the writer is sensitive to the fair aspects and shows of the world and of the life of man. If Mr. Pearce studies for a time under the best masters of English verse he may, perhaps, write hereafter something of value.

Dion: a Tragedy; and Poems. By Walter Rew. (Trübner.) This volume is hardly likely to attract many readers, because the tragedy as regards its action is not skilfully constructed, and, as the author seems to be aware, in the minor poems there is a certain crudity of emotion, as well as an undeveloped feeling with respect to metrical form. And yet Mr. Rew seems to us to possess some qualities which, if matured and delivered from neighbouring imperfections, give promise of possible high achievement. He conceives nobly ideals of human character; he has an intense consciousness of a spiritual element in life; he understands the potency of human spirit with human spirit by virtue of ideal beauty and heroism of character. His imagery in many passages is not constructed or manufactured, but of the involuntary kind; and the occasional obscurity of his style arises partly from the concentrating of swiftly rising thoughts and feelings into metaphor. Thus, although we cannot regard *Dion* as a success, it may possibly be the forerunner of a success. Mr. Rew seems to understand blank verse and dramatic prose far better than lyrical

forms. The Dion of the drama is of more unmingled nobleness than even the Dion of Plutarch, and with him is united in Pallasana a woman of the kind which Mr. Mill believed he had learned to know through what he styles "the most valuable friendship of my life." When Pallasana confesses her fellowship with Dion in the great purposes of his life, he speaks:—

"Is it not strange,
Oh think of it,—I wither not away?
Can this poor plant, my being, drink and use
Such intense glow from Heaven, nor waste what
beams
Of blessedness might a whole race suffice
For beauteous blossoming? I did not dream
It asked so much, the enduring of great joy;
Yet now some vast indebtedness weighs down
My heavy burdened thought that would pay back
To some unknown divine benignity
Thanks meet and service—to what power it pleased
Set my poor dust astir to inherit this
Beatitude unnameable. Thou then
Must bear to take the blessing from these eyes
In love that measures e'en my thankfulness,
Since thy divineness holds my whole world up,
And piecing thought to wholeness, solders it
With all necessity's strong evidence
That God must be."

The need of intense joy to convert itself into thankfulness, or love, or faith, is here finely expressed; and the drama, defective as it is, contains many passages as remarkable.

Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets. By Francis Bennoch, F.S.A. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) Mr. Bennoch tells us that about forty years ago he published a small volume of verse which was favourably received; some of his friends advised him to pursue literature as a profession, but acting on the advice of Wordsworth he decided to continue the study of poetry only as a pleasure, and so remained a man of business. Poetry, however, always lived with him as the ideal part of his existence; and he had the happiness through his love of literature to gain the friendship or acquaintance of many distinguished men of letters. Now Mr. Bennoch collects his scattered verses. It is evident that to write these verses has been genuine enjoyment, and others, it would seem, besides the author have derived pleasure from them. Judged as the *parergon* of a busy and useful life the volume commands itself; judged by their intrinsic merit the verses are of some, that is of moderate, value. They give evidence of the writer's pleasure in external nature, his genial temper, warm human affections, and right moral feeling: good things, which, however, do not in themselves make a poet, and Mr. Bennoch's sound common sense no doubt does not permit him to claim in any high sense that title.

E. DOWDEN.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER has returned to Oxford very much benefited by his year's sojourn abroad, and will now devote himself to the editing of the translations of the Sacred Books of the world which he has undertaken.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE have sent us the prospectus of *The Geometry and Optics of Ancient Architecture, illustrated by Examples from Thebes, Athens and Rome*, by John Pennethorne, which will come out in November. It will be published in folio, with fifty-six plates.

THE Cryptogamic Society of Scotland, which will meet at Dunkeld on October 10 and two following days, is about to issue by subscription a First Century of *Fungi Scotici Exsiccati*, which will contain many of the new species and rarities recently discovered.

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON have in the press *Pastorals of France*—by Mr. Frederick Wedmore—a brief series of stories with Preface, which they will shortly issue in a dainty form in one volume.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce as in the press, in the "Epochs of Modern History Series," *The Empire under the House of Hohenstaufen*, by Prof. Stubbs; *The Early Hanoverians*, by the Rev. T. J. Lawrence; *The French Revolution*, by Miss Cordery; and *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War*, by F. W. Longman.

MR. H. A. PAGE has in the press a small volume titled *Thoreau, his Life and Aims: a Study*. Thoreau, the author of *Walden Pond*, and one of Emerson's early friends, is among the most refined and charming of the New England contemplative writers. In England beyond an occasional quotation he is almost unknown. The object of Mr. Page's book is to exhibit Thoreau's love of nature in its relation to his anti-slavery agitation. It will contain many anecdotes of Thoreau's wonderful ways with animals, here first brought together; and it will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus early in October.

MESSRS. WYMAN AND SONS announce early in October *Floral Designs for the Table*, being plain directions for its ornamentation with cut flowers and fruit, with classified lists of suitable plants, berries, and leaves. The work will be in folio size, and will contain twenty-four original coloured designs.

MR. E. D. BUTLER is preparing for the press another collection of translations from the Magyar poets. Many of these have already appeared in the *Osziszuslonitó irodalomtörténeti Lapok*, edited by Drs. S. Brassai and H. Meltz at Klauzenburg, and have found great favour with the Hungarian press. The work will include selections from most of the modern popular ballads, such as "Szép Ilonka" (the beautiful Ilonka), by Vörösmarty, as also from the poems of Petöfi, Arany, Kisfaludy, Szabados, and others, and will conclude with the fables of Andrew Fay. It will be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

MR. W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN writes to us that his journey to the East which we announced a few weeks ago has now been unavoidably postponed for some months, probably till next year.

THE second part of Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliae*, devoted to the illustration of the early carved and inscribed stones of Wales, chiefly of the Romano-British and Early Christian periods, is now ready for the subscribers, containing twenty plates, in quarto, and text devoted to the stones of Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire.

MR. H. A. BRIGHT, of Liverpool, is about to present to the Roxburgh Club a small volume of Poems, which have descended to him with the papers of Sir Kenelm Digby. They are partly the composition of Sir Kenelm himself, and partly addressed to him or to his wife, the celebrated Lady Venetia. Among them are the well-known lines beginning, "Shall I like an Hermit dwell," printed among the works of Sir Walter Raleigh, but the real author of which Mr. Bright has succeeded in identifying.

THE following books will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in the course of the coming season:—*Memoirs of Lord Melbourne*, by W. T. McCullagh Torrens, M.P.; *The Voyage of the "Challenger" in the Atlantic*, being a preliminary account of the General Results of the Expedition, by Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Director of the Scientific Staff; *China, a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People*, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gray, who has lived in China for twenty-five years (this work will be illustrated by 150 facsimiles of drawings by a Chinese artist); the first two volumes of Mr. J. R. Green's *History of the English People*, taking the work down to the Restoration (Vol. III. The Revolution, 1660–1782, and Vol. IV. Modern England, 1782–1870, are in the press); *Lectures on Mediaeval Church History*, by Archbishop Trench; *Star-Gazing, Past and Present*, by J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.; *A Manual of Physio-*

graphy, by Prof. Huxley, assisted by F. W. Rudler; *The Application of Electricity to Railway Working*, by W. E. Langdon; Vol. IV. of the translation of Lanfrey's *History of Napoleon I.*; a new volume of Sermons by Rev. Alexander Maclaren; *A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians*, by the Rev. Dr. Eadie; Sermons on *Some Aspects of the Christian Ideal*, by Prof. Lewis Campbell; *Ancient Society, or Researches in the Line of Human Progress from Savagery through Barbarism into Civilisation*, by Lewis H. Morgan; *A German Dictionary*, by Prof. Whitney; *Talks about Art*, by William Hunt; *The Market and Kitchen Garden*, by contributors to *The Garden*; *Laveleye's Forms of Property*, translated by G. R. Marriott; Vol. VI. of Prof. Masson's *Life of Milton*; *The Wise Men of Greece*, in a Series of Dramatic Dialogues, by Prof. J. S. Blackie. Among New Novels are promised William Black's *Green Pastures and Piccadilly*, and Mrs. Oliphant's *Young Musgrave*; while children's books will be represented by *The Cuckoo Clock*, a new story from the pen of Ennis Graham, author of *Tell me a Story* and *Carrots*, illustrated by Walter Crane; and *The Magic Valley*, by Miss E. Keary, with illustrations by E. V. B. Also, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish shortly a volume of Selections from the *Pénéées de Joubert*, with translations, by Prof. Attwell.

THE Birmingham and Midland Institute has issued its list of lectures for the forthcoming season:—Oct. 8, Mr. Mivart on "Limbs"; Oct. 15, Mr. Goldwin Smith on the "Connexion between the Geography and History of Great Britain"; Oct. 22, Col. Yule on "Marco Polo"; Oct. 29, Mr. Mark Pattison on "The Literature of the Day"; Nov. 5 and 15, Mr. Froude on "The Colonies and the Colonial System"; Nov. 19 and 26, Dr. Robert Ball, F.R.S., on "The Minute Bodies of the Solar System"; Dec. 3, Mr. Thomas Hughes on "Charles Kingsley"; Dec. 10, Mr. Percy Gardner on "Recent Discoveries at Mycenae"; Jan. 28 and Feb. 4, Mr. Bowdler Sharpe on "The Geographical Distribution of Birds"; Feb. 11, Mr. Sedley Taylor on "Galileo's Trial before the Inquisition viewed in the Light of Recent Researches"; Feb. 18 and 25, Mr. Ford Madox Brown on Art; March 4 and 11, Mr. Proctor on "Young Worlds" and "Old Worlds"; March 18 and 25, Mr. Ernst Pauer on Music; April 1 and 8, Prof. Rolleston on the "Domestication of Animals." In the Archaeological Section there are to be four papers on local antiquities.

MR. EMERSON contributes to the September number of the *North American Review* a paper on "Perpetual Forces." The new series of this old and once eminent review is to be published by Messrs. Osgood of Boston every two months.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN AND CO. have in the press *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.*, by Francis Parkman.

MR. ARTHUR H. MOXON will shortly publish a translation of M. Evariste Carrance's popular work, *Les Aventures du Docteur van der Bader*. The original, which only appeared in May, has already been translated into German and Italian. The English rendering is by Mr. J. Colston.

THE literature of vegetarianism has received a somewhat notable addition in the shape of an English translation, just published in New York, of Gustav Schlickheyse's *Obst und Brod*. The author argues in favour of fruit and bread from a Darwinian point of view. He holds very strongly that man's place in nature is among the highest apes, which are pure frugivora, and gives an interesting table of comparisons between the carnivora, anthropoid ape, man, and the omnivora. Hence—*homo sapiens vegetus*.

THE *Archivio Storico Italiano* for September contains continuations of the Register of Charles I. of Anjou, and of the publication of the letters of the Abate Galiani from Paris,

1763-4. There is also an examination by Signor Desimoni of the objections recently raised in America by Mr. Buckingham Smith and Mr. Murphy against the authenticity of documents respecting a voyage to America by the Florentine Giovanni Verrazzano under the orders of Francis I. of France in 1523. Signor Desimoni defends his countryman from the charge of being merely a coasting pirate, and supports his claims to be reckoned as an important discoverer. In an article on the despatches of Giustiniani recently published by Signor Villari, Signor Saltini discusses the political attitude of Venice in 1509, and publishes an important letter of Piero de' Pazzi, the Florentine envoy at Rome.

THE *Revue Historique* has an article by M. Lallier on Cleophon the Athenian, who is identified with the tragic poet of that name mentioned by Suidas and Aristotle, and is regarded as a type of the demagogues who perverted the policy of Pericles into one of boundless presumption, and so brought Athens to ruin. M. Gaffarel finishes his interesting article on "La Fronde" in Provence. M. de Mas Latrie published a series of notices of St. Hugh of Pisa, Archbishop of Nicosia (1251-68); we learn that the article is a fragment of a work which is soon to appear entitled *Histoire diplomatique des archevêques Latins de Nicosie*. M. Paillard calls attention to the importance of the series of papers relative to French history in the Archives at Brussels, and publishes, with a commentary, two despatches of Jean de Saint-Mauris, ambassador of Charles V. to the Court of France in 1547. The despatches give an account of the circumstances of the death of Francis I. and the beginnings of the reign of Henry II. M. Stern gives a valuable biographical summary of recent German publications on the epoch of the Reformation. M. Bougier, in a review of Mr. Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, scarcely shows the knowledge of the subject which we should have expected from a writer in the *Revue*.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* contains a protest against modern materialism, by Herr Carriere, who argues that the mechanism of a nature is a fact of science which does not exclude the freedom of thought, but rather furnishes it with a valuable presupposition. The article is written from a sociological rather than a metaphysical point of view. Prof. Henke contributes an ingenious and suggestive article on the Art of Imitation, in which he attempts to reach some principles of dramatic art, regarding merely the gestures, and not the declamation, of the actor. Beginning from the principles of Lessing's *Laocoon*, he distinguishes in plastic art two styles of arrangement of the body—one, the antique, is a harmonious arrangement of all the members of the body into an attitude expressive of some emotion; the other, the modern, makes separate members of the body express an emotion suddenly and forcibly. According to these two styles the actor must arrange his poses, the first style being more adapted to express a type of character, the last style to express a pronounced individuality. The antique style is the one followed by the eminent Italian actors, especially Signor Rossi; the modern style is the distinguishing excellence of German actors. The *Rundschau* contains also a pleasant account of the Island of Corfu, by Herr Haeckel, and a review of the condition of contemporary Italian fiction, by Signor de Gubernatis.

THE German Booksellers' Association have determined to publish "Geschichte des Deutschen Buchhandels," from the discovery of printing up to the present time, for which co-operation is invited. They have set on foot a periodical, *Archiv für die Geschichte des Deutschen Buchhandels*, as a means of collecting materials for this purpose.

A RECENTLY printed Parliamentary Return from libraries established under the Free Libraries Act gives a curious insight into the tastes of English readers. By far the largest provincial

lending library is at Liverpool; it was opened in 1853, and possesses upwards of 42,000 volumes. The average number of times during the year that each of these volumes issued is close upon ten; but the works classed under Prose Fiction have the greatest run upon them, the number of issues under this head being 309,425, while Poetry and the Drama numbers but 3,432. The demand for History and Biography reached 18,677; for Science and the Arts, 14,264; Voyages and Travels, 10,774; Theology, 9,813; the Latin and Greek classics but 618.

THE new volume of the *Transactions* of the Manchester Statistical Society contains a varied array of papers. There is an attack on the practice of the Coroner's Court, by Mr. A. Hildebrandt, and an elaborate defence of the institution by Mr. Edward Herford. Mr. W. H. J. Traice contributes some facts on Adult Education, and Mr. S. Alford discusses the Habitual Drunks Bill. Mr. E. T. Bellhouse shows what has been done for the provision of popular baths and wash-houses in Manchester, and Mr. Axon points out some defects in the English publishing trade. There are two suggestive papers "On Banking Statistics as a Measure of Trade," by Mr. G. H. Pownall, and "On the Influence of a Note Circulation on the Conduct of Banking Business," by Mr. R. H. Inglis-Palgrave. Mr. Joseph Spencer shows the growth of the cotton-trade during the last half century, and Mr. Stephen Bourne discusses the increasing dependence of this country upon foreign supplies for food.

MR. CHARLES HADFIELD, of Warrington, has printed a short note on the "Jackson Collection" at the Warrington Library. It was formed by a native of the place who had a strong taste for mathematics and philology, affecting in both cases the old paths rather than the new. The books thus collected by Mr. John Jackson were, at his death, purchased and presented to the town by Mr. J. G. MacMinnies. Among the notabilities may be named Raynald's *Byrth of Mankynde* (1560); the *De Arte Supputandi* of Bishop Tonstall (1552); the *Diverse Machine* of Ramelli (1588); and Milton's *Accidence Commenc'd Grammar* (1609). There are also some early editions of English poets.

THE *Alpenpost*, which after its temporary degradation into a kind of hotel-keepers' organ has again become a really useful paper under the title of the *Neue Alpenpost*, chronicles the erection of a Klubhütte on the Konkordienplatz near the Eggischhorn. It stands some three-quarters of an hour's distance above the old Faulberg hut, and contains two apartments, each about seven paces long and four paces broad, besides a room for guides and baggage. The name, "Place de la Concorde," was chosen on account of its fancied correspondence, *mutatis mutandis*, with the situation of the famous Place in Paris. As in the Parisian Place de la Concorde four main arteries of intercourse unite in a fine harmonious whole, so in this Alpine Konkordienplatz four glacier streams gather together to a magnificent square, surrounded by colossal formations of nature. The Jungfrau and Trugberg are supposed to answer to the Tuilleries; the Lütschenlücke corresponds to the Madeleine; the great Aletsch glacier to the Avenue des Champs Elysées; and the Weisshorn to the Arc de Triomphe.

AT the last annual assembly of the Swiss Naturforschende Gesellschaft, which was held at Bex, a committee was appointed under the presidency of Prof. C. E. Hoffmann of Basel, for collecting the fullest available statistics on the colour of the skin, eyes and hair of the various "nationalities" included in the present population of Switzerland.

THE thirty-second volume of the *Geschichtsfreund*, issued by the "Historische Gesellschaft der Fünf Orte," has just appeared. Among other matter bearing mainly on the local history of the older cantons, it contains an article of general

historical interest by the Archivist of the Canton of Luzern, Herr Theodor von Liebenau, treating of the relations of the Swiss Confederates with the various European States during the middle of the fifteenth century. This paper is illustrated with that fullness of documentary evidence which the writer's position and scholarship enable him to bring to bear upon the subject. In Luzern (as also in Zürich, St. Gallen, Bern, and Basel), the Archivist of the State is a distinct person from the Archivist of the City.

The poet and art-critic, Heinrich Leuthold, who has done so much to make Germans acquainted with French lyrical poetry, has recently been removed from a hospital at Munich to the Cantonal Asylum for the Insane at Burghölzli, Zürich. The physicians give some hopes of his recovery. A subscription has been opened to provide him with a small pension.

On the 10th of this month the Institut für Internationales Recht began its sessions at Zürich, under the presidency of Prof. Bluntschli.

FOREIGN REVIEWS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

BIRCH, W. de G. History, Art, and Palaeography of the Utrecht Psalter. *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*, Sept. 1. By W. Schum.

DORAN, Dr. Mann and Manners at the Court of Florence. *Archivio Storico*, Sept. By Signor G. Bocletti.

FREEMAN, E. A. History of the Norman Conquest of England. *Revue Historique*, Sept. By M. Louis Bougler.

STEPHEN, Leslie. History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century. New York *Nation*, Aug. 30.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

The Times states that the International Association for the Exploration of Eastern Central Africa, of which the King of the Belgians is President, is about to despatch its first exploring expedition, consisting of four gentlemen, who will proceed to Natal in the Union Company's Royal Mail steamship *Danube*, appointed to leave Southampton on October 18 next direct for Algoa Bay and Natal. The expedition will remain at Natal for a week or ten days, perfecting their arrangements, and will then go on to Zanzibar in the same company's steamship *Natal*. The directors of the Union Company have afforded the above-named association every facility in their power for the conveyance of the exploring parties and their baggage, together with arms and ammunition for their followers; and we understand that the King of the Belgians has expressed his high sense of obligation for the readiness and courtesy with which the chairman and directors of the Union Company have met their requirements.

The American Arctic Expedition, under Capt. Tyson, in the *Florence*, the sailing of which from New London on August 2 has already been noticed in the ACADEMY, was reported off Cape Canso on August 9. Capt. Tyson intended to sail across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and through the Strait of Belle Isle, hoping thus to save time and escape bad weather. The vessel has behaved splendidly, and the crew have shown themselves to be composed of good working materials, and all are hopeful of success. The objects of the expedition are set out in Capt. Howgate's instructions to Capt. Tyson, published in the *New York Herald* of August 27. The primary object of this "Preliminary Arctic Expedition of 1877" is the collection of material for the use of a future colony on the shores of Lady Franklin Bay in Smith Sound. This material will consist of ten families of Esquimaux, if that number of young persons can be obtained; of dogs, not less than twenty-five in number; of sledges, and clothing of fur and skins. The secondary object is the collection of scientific data and specimens: and a third, and to the crews most interesting, object is the capture of a sufficient amount of whale-bone and oil to make a profitable return cargo, though this must in no way interfere with the two first named. The locality to be chosen for winter-quarters is to

be left to Capt. Tyson's judgment, but should be on the northern side of Cumberland Island, in such a position as to enable the expedition to reach Disco in August, 1878, there to meet the vessel carrying the members and outfit of the colony, and to transfer to it the Esquimaux, dogs, clothing, &c., collected.

The just-published *Bulletin* of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, which completes the volume for the present year, contains a prefatory note by Dr. F. V. Hayden respecting the origin and progress of this publication. The issue began in 1874, when it was found desirable to establish more ready means of communication with the public and with scientific bodies than the regular Reports of the Survey afforded; the design being to publish, without the delay incident to the appearance of more elaborate articles, any new or specially interesting matter. In 1874 and 1875 the work was issued in a somewhat irregular manner, but last year it assumed the shape of an annual serial. The scope of the publication, Dr. Hayden adds, includes the whole range of the subjects for the investigation of which the Survey is conducted, and the volumes already issued contain articles upon archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, geology, topography, geography, palaeontology, and natural history in general, suitably illustrated with plates, cuts, and maps.

We learn from a Portuguese contemporary that Lieutenant R. Ivens, the third member of the African Exploring Expedition, left Lisbon on the 7th ult. to join his companions at Loanda, who, by the time of his arrival, will have everything prepared for their departure into the interior. The latest accounts received of Major Pinto and Captain Capello, report that they are in excellent health and sanguine of success.

LIEUT. GEORGES BIARD, director of the Société des Voyages d'Etude autour du Monde, addressed a lengthy communication to the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences at their recent meeting at Havre, in which he fully explained the objects the society have in view as well as the programme for the first voyage, to be undertaken next year. The latter has been slightly altered from that originally sketched out in the ACADEMY. It is now arranged that the excursion in North America shall be on a more extended scale than was at first contemplated, and include visits to Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, the Great Lakes, and the Falls of Niagara. In order not to increase the duration of the whole voyage, this change will necessitate a shorter stay at San Francisco. In describing the objects of the society, Lieut. Biard observes that their work is not, properly speaking, a scientific one, but rather a work of "vulgarisation scientifique," and, as such, perhaps only indirectly interesting to the Association Française. Still he urges not unfairly that "les œuvres de vulgarisation prennent à notre époque une place de plus en plus grande."

M. THIERS.

The great part which M. Thiers has played since 1870 as the principal founder of the Republic in France has to some extent thrown into the background his rare merits as a writer. During the last seven years, even after he ceased to hold power, he has been chiefly heard of as the negotiator of 1871, the suppressor of the Commune, the liberator of the territory. Though he resigned his office on May 24, 1873, he continued for French politicians to be the man towards whom all eyes and all hopes turned. If those who had the privilege of admission to his *salon* continued to address him as M. le Président, it was because, though he had ceased to be officially at the head of the Republic, he continued in the eyes of all men to be its real chief. This lofty political position diverted our thoughts from the historian, the orator, and the author. But

this was no more than an optical effect. In a few years, when the lively impression of our present struggles and of the grave crisis through which France is passing has been weakened, M. Thiers as a writer will take his rightful place by the side of M. Thiers as a statesman. Undoubtedly it will never be said of him as has been said of M. Guizot, that his writings constitute his only serious claim to the esteem of posterity, and are such as to obtain pardon for his politics. The principal glory of M. Thiers will always be that he raised France to life after the unparalleled disasters of 1870; and it is for this that our most remote descendants will continue to praise his memory. But at the same time they will read with real admiration the literary *chef-d'œuvres* which he has bequeathed to them.

Like most great writers, M. Thiers did not at first find out his true path. He approached tentatively many subjects and tried many styles before he fixed himself to one; and during his whole life, thanks to the prodigious fertility of his mind, he pursued many researches of various kinds alongside of his historical labours. Philosophy and art especially attracted him, and it was in these pursuits that he made his *début*. His first work was an essay on *Vauvenargues*, the profound thinker of the seventeenth century. The future President of the French Republic was then a law-student at Aix in Provence. In that old aristocratic city he had gained the reputation of a Jacobin and a revolutionary. The Academy of Aix had offered a prize for a eulogium on *Vauvenargues*. M. Thiers sent in a composition which proved to be far the best; but the name of the author had been guessed, and the Academy, not wishing to assign to him the reward of his merit, adjourned its decision for a year, and threw over the prize to a fresh competition. At the end of the year M. Thiers presented his composition again; but, another essay, arriving from Paris, was justly acknowledged to be superior to it, and received the prize, while the effort of the preceding year was only marked with an *accessit*. As soon, however, as the decision had been announced, and the sealed envelope containing the name of the author of the successful essay had been opened, it was found that it was also the work of M. Thiers. He had prepared a second paper, written from a point of view altogether different from that of the first, and, in order to get the better of the judges, had had it copied by the hand of a stranger, and sent by the post from Paris. Thus announced doubly a prizeman by the same judges on account of two different essays on the same subject, the young student cleverly got the better of the injustice done to him. The anecdote is characteristic of the man. It reveals, at the very beginning of his career, the incomparable suppleness and fertility of his intellect.

The date of this double triumph of M. Thiers at Aix was 1820; and at once, though he had turned his special attention to mathematics at the College of Marseilles with a view to that military career which he had proposed for himself under the Empire, he completed his legal studies at Aix, and was called to the bar. The next year we find him at Paris. He had renounced the profession of the law, as he had formerly abandoned a military career. He had become a journalist. The celebrated patriot Manuel, his fellow-citizen from Marseilles, gave him work in the *Constitutionnel*, the most important French journal of the time. From the first, his articles, and especially the one which he wrote on the pamphlet of M. de Montlosier, *De la Monarchie Française au 1^{er} Mars, 1822*, gave him the reputation of the most quick-witted of polemical writers.

Till 1830 he was above all things a journalist; though, besides writing for newspapers and reviews, he issued some publications on his own account. He was employed on the *Constitutionnel*, the *Globe*, the *National*, the *Revue Française*, the *Tablettes Universelles*, the *Encyclopédie Progrès*.

sive.* He dealt with a great variety of subjects, publishing in 1823, *Les Pyrénées et le midi de la France pendant les mois de Novembre et de Décembre*, 1822, a book of recollections of travel, in which, alongside of political studies of Spanish Carlism—to which he had paid particular attention—we find some descriptions, especially one of the valley of Argèles (p. 206, &c.), which show how true a sentiment of nature he possessed. Almost at the same time, M. Thiers published a *Notice sur la vie de Mrs. Bellamy*, an actress of Covent Garden Theatre,† and he gave to the *Constitutionnel* accounts of the exposition of paintings in the Salon of 1822, which were published in a collected form and can still be read with profit.‡ Eugène Delacroix was at that time beginning to be known, and his vigorous painting startled a public accustomed to the classic and rather formal art of David and his school. Guided by a sure instinct, and being without any alarm at the revolutionary novelties of the great artist, M. Thiers gave a verdict in his favour, which was afterwards fully ratified by the opinion of artists.

There is no space here to mention the innumerable articles in so many different journals which at this period flowed from M. Thiers' pen; but it is impossible to pass in silence over the warfare which he waged in the *National* for seven months—from January to July, 1830—against the last Ministry of the Restoration. M. Thiers's political conduct at this crisis has been judged in different ways. It has not been universally approved, though the great majority of Frenchmen were on his side. If, however, as is proper here, we lay politics aside, and confine ourselves to the question of literary merit, only one opinion is possible. No writer has ever attacked more vigorously the enemy whom he wished to destroy. Never was any controversy carried on in which the assailant was more brilliant, more deft, and more implacable, always going straight to his end, and directing strokes accurately aimed, while scarcely ever compromising himself. The very character and qualities of M. Thiers showed themselves in his manner of conducting this campaign, which was to lead up to a revolution. At the bottom of the whole controversy was a clear and precise idea, which was made perfectly comprehensible to the masses. But this idea he took care to turn in all directions, and to develop with a marvellous richness of argumentation.

It was not, however, as a journalist that M. Thiers was to gain his highest fame. His true work was elsewhere. The controversies of the day were insufficient for so great a mind. Whatever sympathies he might have for Philosophy, or even for Art, of which he was highly susceptible, he turned aside to History. On this ground M. Thiers conceived vaster projects than it was possible for him to execute. He took much pains over the History of Florence, the city of art beyond all others. He projected a general History of Architecture, in which he intended to lay bare the deeper causes of the successive development of that art, just as of late years he spoke much of the great work in which he proposed to set forth the whole of his philosophical and religious creed. No doubt all this was sketched out by him, and the sketch will be precious, if it is ever given to the world. But M. Thiers felt that he was especially adapted for History; and of all the great works which he planned, the only ones which he brought to a successful end are his two great historical productions, the *Histoire de la Révolution*.

* Later, in 1840, M. Thiers was also a contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*.

† This notice will be found at the head of the *Mémoires de Mrs. Bellamy*, in the collection of *Mémoires sur l'art dramatique*.

‡ In 1824 M. Thiers, renewing his achievements at Aix, wrote notices of the Salon both for the *Constitutionnel* and the *Globe*, without arousing any suspicion that the two series of articles were from the same hand.

tion Française and the *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*.

One of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, who is now completely forgotten, but who had a high reputation under the Restoration, Félix Bodin, urged M. Thiers to undertake the History of the Revolution. It was arranged that they should work together, and the name of Bodin even figures on the first two volumes of the first edition of the book. Bodin, however, soon perceived that he was eclipsed by his fellow-workman, and modestly retired. These first two volumes, which tell the story of the Constitutional and Legislative Assemblies, appeared in the autumn of 1823. The public was delighted by the clearness of the exposition and the liveliness of the style. Yet these two volumes are far inferior to the later writings of M. Thiers. They contain only a running narrative, prepared without any deep study of the facts, and without any exploration of original documents. The dramatic interest of the subject and the vividness of some portraits drawn with a master's hand—that of Mirabeau, for example—settled the question of the success of the book. That success was great enough to throw a less well regulated mind off the balance. But the young man of twenty-six, who saw the public rushing upon his first work, understood two things: first, that he had really found his true path, and could gain great renown as an historian; and, secondly, that he still had almost everything to learn, and that, if he was to write a narrative well, he must begin by deep study of the secret springs of action. From that moment he applied himself to the task with indefatigable ardour. He studied finance with Baron Louis; tactics with Generals Foy and Jomini; fortifications with the officers of Vincennes; he surrounded himself with plans and maps, sought on every side for all possible documents, questioned all the survivors of the Revolution; and it was not till he had thus penetrated to the heart of his subject that he took the pen and traced that masterly recital which brings a whole epoch back to life for the reader's behoof.

The *Histoire de la Révolution* has been subjected to a general criticism which is not without its value. The author has been charged with what is termed his fatalism. In the tragic events which he recounts he has not left sufficient room for human responsibility. For him the events are linked so closely together that one produces another with a sort of necessity. Hence arises, if not a justification, at least an excuse for the crimes committed. Robespierre, Danton shed blood in torrents; but the fault is rather laid upon events and upon a sort of force of things, than upon the men themselves. This reproach is, to a certain extent, deserved. We are not to look to the writings of M. Thiers for the philosophy of history; but it is not fair to push our criticism too far, as has often been done, for it would be unjust to forget that the writer who is taxed with fatalism has written pages inspired by deep emotion, in pity for the victims, and in detestation of their executioners.

The *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, in twenty volumes, appeared from 1845 to 1862. A general criticism of a different kind, especially that of Ste.-Beuve in his *Causeries du Lundi* (Nov. 24, 1875), has reproached the author with moderation which did not permit him to blame many of the acts of Napoleon as severely as they deserved. It has been said that he softened down the words of the Emperor; and that Napoleon's own correspondence shows him to have been far more severe, harsh, extravagant, and unjust—for example, towards his brothers and some of his generals—than the narrative of M. Thiers allows us to suspect. The historian has also been reproached with his Chauvinism—with the love and admiration with which he always regards the French army, that army which he persistently exhibits as great, even when subjected to the most terrible reverses. There is some truth in all these observations. We believe that the definitive judgment of pos-

terity on Napoleon will be more severe than that of M. Thiers, though the criticism may be unjust in many points. Perhaps, too, he is sometimes too indulgent towards the French army; but at least he renders full justice to the enemy against which it fought. *Besides, we must not ask for impossibilities; and it is not strange that, having lived for years in the close study of the actions of Napoleon, the historian should have been filled with admiration for so powerful a genius, however fatal it may have been to France.

In spite of the foundation which some of these criticisms may have, the *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire* is nevertheless an admirable work, the most finished production of the author's mind, and one of the principal memorials of French literature in the nineteenth century. It will find readers and passionate admirers as long as men speaking French remain upon the earth. Others besides M. Thiers, and writers of high intelligence, have conceived history in a different spirit. Macaulay in England, Augustin Thierry in France, have painted the moral and material situation, have set forth the sentiments, the aspirations, the needs, the sufferings of the peoples whose annals they undertook to trace. M. Thiers has not been attracted by this side of historic truth. He does not describe French or European society of the time of the Empire; he does not help us to penetrate into the inner feelings of the men of that epoch. He prefers depicting the history of the Government, telling us what it wished, and did, and how it did it. This is a natural consequence of his choice of a subject, for under the Empire society and the nation were nothing; the Government—that is to say, the Emperor—was everything. It is also a natural consequence from the nature of the historian. There is a wonderful unity in the career of M. Thiers. He has always been a politician and a man of government. When he had not France to govern in the present as a Minister, he governed it, so to speak, in the past as an historian—that is to say, it was the action of Government which preoccupied his mind; and during his whole life his experience as a statesman came to his aid in writing history, at the same time that his labours as an historian helped him to practical action as a statesman.

M. Thiers's marvellous clearness of vision, too, is found in all his writings. This quality may be seen especially in a pamphlet which he published in 1826, on *Law et son système de finances*. When this little work appeared it threw a bright light on the system, previously so obscure, of the great financier of the Regency. The astonished public fancied that it was based on new and unpublished documents. It was nothing of the kind. M. Thiers simply took the collection of edicts of the time of Law, official papers perfectly well known; but he contrived with his marvellous sagacity to extract the substance, and thus to reconstruct the whole system, and present a picture of it so true, so fresh, and so clear, that it had the effect of a discovery and a revelation.

This same leading quality made M. Thiers one of the great orators of the French tribune. Neither perfect correctness of language, nor fullness of period, nor majesty of style, was to be expected from him. He never had anything of a Bossuet in him. But together with a marvellous justice of mind, and an exquisite tact that enabled him to say anything he wished, even to the most recalcitrant audience, he had an astonishing power of elucidating the most abstruse subject. However difficult and complicated a question might be, he made it clear in such an unexpected way that it was much more often that his hearers, charmed, subjugated and convinced, ranged themselves on his side, than that they were dazzled by the majesty of his language. Often, too, he raised himself to a height of eloquence, but it was by the power of good sense, of intelligence, of ardent conviction, and of passionate love of the truth which was evident to him and for which he wished to secure accept-

ance by all unprejudiced minds. It was on such occasions that he hit upon happy phrases which summed up in a few words a whole world of ideas, or a complete political situation, such as "Les libertés nécessaires," "Il n'y a plus une faute à commettre," phrases which France took as a guide of action, and which found an echo in the smallest hamlets, or which clung to the forehead of power like that stain which nothing could wash from the hand of Lady Macbeth.*

In this rapid study we have only been able to touch lightly on a subject too vast, and deserving of fuller treatment; but what has been said will be enough to enable the reader to comprehend one of the deeper causes of the influence exercised by M. Thiers. No one was more of a Frenchman than he. The leading qualities of his mind were those which are generally allowed to be those of the French race; clearness of ideas, good sense, justness of view, were his in a pre-eminent degree, both as a politician and as an historian. Hence, in part at least, the great influence which he has long exercised in France, and which he will long continue to exercise by his writings.

ETIENNE COQUEREL.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

FROM a recently printed official return it appears that the total value of the printed books imported into this country in 1876 was 150,009*l.*, against 166,118*l.* in the year preceding. The value of the books exported was 881,839*l.*, against 916,351*l.* in 1875. From France we received books valued at 46,919*l.*, from Germany 30,568*l.*, from Holland 25,288*l.*, and from the United States 18,473*l.* By far the best customer for our own literary produce is Australia, to which country we sent books worth 334,136*l.*, against 302,432*l.* in 1875. Next come the United States with 189,547*l.*, an amount much less than in 1875—viz. 269,907*l.* Among the exports to other countries may be named British North America 68,102*l.*, British Possessions in South Africa 40,007*l.*, France 33,472*l.*, Holland 20,406*l.*, Belgium 20,406*l.*, while Germany is debited with but 19,906*l.*; a comparison of these figures with those of the year before shows remarkably little variation.

The total value of the pictures, drawings, and photographs imported reached 549,561*l.*, the corresponding figures in 1875 being 637,795*l.* Out of the former amount France is credited with 244,580*l.*, Belgium with 156,492*l.*, Germany with 44,598*l.*, Holland with 41,268*l.*, the United States with 27,130*l.*, and Italy with 15,034*l.* The prints and engravings imported in 1876 are valued at 50,017*l.*, the only contributors deemed worth naming in the official returns being France and Germany, with 27,903*l.* and 18,653*l.* respectively, against 34,877*l.* and 23,570*l.* in 1875, the total for all countries in the latter year being 60,891*l.* The imports in 1876 classed under the head of works of art other than the above are valued at 129,629*l.*, against 131,958*l.* in 1875, France and Italy with the respective figures of 72,787*l.* and 37,473*l.*, being much in advance of all other countries. In 1876 we exported paintings of the estimated value of 301,945*l.*, and prints, engravings, &c., valued at 72,563*l.* Out of the amount first-named France received 160,392*l.*, and Belgium 47,722*l.*, their respective sums in 1875 being 115,086*l.* and 66,826*l.*, out of a total of 284,321*l.* Our dealings with other countries in works of art are comparatively small.

The musical instruments imported are valued at 574,220*l.*, to which total France contributes 282,733*l.*, Germany 134,652*l.*, Belgium 80,381*l.*, and the United States 64,710*l.* The total for

1875 was 633,857*l.*, out of which amount France sent no less than 405,017*l.* Our own exports in that line are valued at 224,225*l.* in 1876, and 208,442*l.* in 1875; Australia with 98,167*l.* in 1876, and 76,344*l.* in 1875, and the South African Colonies with 32,229*l.* and 42,261*l.*, being by far our best customers.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Fortnightly Review* offers an ample choice of good articles. Goldwin Smith, on "The Policy of Aggrandisement," ably opposes Mr. Dicey's propositions as to Egypt and the Suez Canal, and tacitly lays to the charge of India our sore expenditure of money and blood, and the influencing motive of our alliance, in past time, with the "foul decrepitude of Turkey," and our quarrels with "our only sincere friend," Russia. He would not exactly throw away India, now we have it; but is strongly opposed to annexation, and, as it seems, to Russophobists. "Art in the Community" is the title of a congratulatory paper on the progress of the last forty years of art in England, reviewing the help of the State and the co-operation of individuals in our large towns, and only excepting from the march of progress the City corporations. As a fatal drawback and alloy he vituperates, in an amusing but truthful passage, the English pride in being a practical people. Dr. F. Hueffer writes an interesting sketch of the Polish pianist and composer, Chopin, whom he regards as "excepting Heine, and, it may be, Sappho, the most perfect embodiment of lyrical power, properly so-called, that the history of art or poetry can show." Of an intensely sensitive nature, in his love-affairs he was always unfortunate; and in his final rupture with Madame Dudevant he proved himself also vindictive. The sad story is well worth perusal. "Antithetic Fallacies" is a clever essay by Frank H. Hill, on the vagaries of the figure of speech called antithesis, among which he cites an accomplished writer as cutting the knot of a difficult subject by laying down the necessity of discriminating between "the limit of an idea" and "the idea of a limit." "Very good logic, but not common sense;" such are the antithetical parts of the British man of business's dictum; and there are the antitheses, so called, between *sentiment* and *policy*, and between emotional statesmanship and a politician's self-possession and solidity, both to be relegated to the category of fallacies. Mr. Anthony Trollope discusses Cicero as "a man of letters," as a pendant to his sketch of him as a statesman and a patriot. His task is sketchily performed, and will be read without dissent, except where the writer presumes to doubt whether Lucretius has left anything finer in his poetry than Cicero's battle of the Eagle and the Serpent (*De Div.*, i. c. 47). It is slovenly, too, to write of "the Third Catiline" for the third Catilinarian oration.

THE contents of the *Cornhill* this month are various. Besides three chapters of "Erema," which tends towards an end by the elimination of secondary characters and the unveiling of rogues, we have a lively tale of Roman society, and the beginning of a bright story, "For Percival." Mr. A. C. Lyall contributes a poem translated from, or suggested by, the *Meditations of a Hindu Prince and Sceptic*; and Prof. Dowden discourses on some recent and contemporary French writers of verse. "Betsinda and her Bun" is the funny title of a very interesting paper on philanthropic entertainments as a recognised form of charity, bringing different classes into amicable relation much as "buns bring human beings into relation with bears." Another very different, but extremely interesting, paper is on the humourist moral teacher, Lucian, never quite made enough of, never taken up, as he should be, by the publishers. This paper aims at bringing him forward once more, by noting and illustrating the double dowry of counsel and delight which his writings,

like Aesop's, unfold; and by showing the various sides of his character as satirist, eclectic philosopher, hater of impostors and humbugs, and author of rhetorical, critical, biographical, romantic, comic, mock-tragical, and epigrammatic compositions. The writer does not fail to note the love and knowledge of painting and sculpture which Lucian's works evince, and points out the loans on his imagination and creative fancy which Holbein and his brother have made in their frontispieces, Erasmus in his colloquies and apothegms, and Montaigne, Swift, and Rabelais in their common-sense, ironic humour, and pungent philosophy.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* this month the third part of "Mine is Thine" begins to develop the story, so far at least as indicating the hero and heroine. The character and tactics also of two worldly-wise folks, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenhall, are cleverly sketched by a master of quiet satire, in whose writing we seem to recognise the author of *Fair to See*. "Pauline," too, growing into new interest, has found a fresh scene. Under the title of "A School of the Prophets," a clever and unbiased writer gives his reminiscences of two representatives, the one of Scotch squiredom, the other of Scotch clericalism, each of whom in his day believed in his call by the Spirit to do the work of an evangelist—viz., Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, and John Macleod Campbell, D.D. While the writer can see the eccentricities of both, he can with a humour of his own contrast Erskine's fatherly piety with that of many would-be saints. Of the sufferings of Campbell and his son for conscience sake, and of the influence of Irvine on both these Scotch Churchmen, we must leave the article referred to speak more particularly. A curiously linked sketch of "Tramps and Pedestrians," in the bright sketchy manner of *Blackwood's* modern-day "Wanderer," follows. The number ends with an appreciative tribute to that old contributor, "Ten thousand a-year" Warren.

Fraser's Magazine opens with a somewhat superficial survey of the "atheistic" school of scientific men, though at the last the writer casts in his lot with the "Knights Theological," who he seems to think have had the worst of it in the field. A more fruitful and thoughtful article is that of "M. T." about "Christianity in India," of which he writes from obviously personal observation and experience. He notes as a curious result of the Mutiny the stirring of the Hindoo mind to come round to the God who was triumphant, and does not doubt that, had the desire to embrace Christianity been encouraged (which would have been against our Indian precedents), large masses of the population would have become converts. Up to this time he considers the failure of missionaries to be indisputable. Another paper of historic and classical interest deals with the Etruscan town of Veii past and present, "Isola Farnese." From the silver streamlet of Cremera we are carried off into the earliest history, and so to Livy's pictured page, with which "R. C." is abundantly at home. His account "how to the Veientines their dead were their gods and the tombs their temples" recalls us to Mrs. Gray and Mr. Dennis's *Etruscan Sepulchres*, and justifies his wonder that so few English avail themselves of a season at Rome to seize a pleasure so near at hand. But surely for "Capenati and Falisci," in pp. 341-2, "R. C." should have written "Capenates and Falisci." The clever series of "Studies in Russian Literature" introduces in this instalment the fabulist Kriloff, and the fantastic story-teller, Gogol, the former better known to English readers than the latter, through his congenial translator, Mr. Ralston. A very readable paper by "A. K. H. B." on "Vulgarity in Opinion," embalms some capital stories, and supplies from the Scotch clergy, both in example and practice, convincing arguments for written prayers, and even a "form of prayer," in public worship. The episode of Prof. Blackie and Jenny Geddes, who threw her *creepie* at the Dean, is very rich.

* The discourses pronounced by M. Thiers in the Corps Législatif, during the session of 1863-4, on the Floating Debt, the Necessary Liberties, the Official Candidatures, the Expedition to Mexico, the Merchant Marine, the Finances of France, have been collected in one volume 8vo (Paris: L'Heureux, 1864).

superscription "[temporibus] Trajani Syriani [gente]." This account of Euaristus is interpreted by the sixth-century Felician Catalogue from ancient documents as meaning a son of Jude of Bethlehem, and thus becomes capable of illustration from the account in Hegesippus of the grandsons of Jude, who were arraigned before Domitian and thenceforth presided in the churches as martyrs and kinsmen of the Lord. Now this would bring Euaristus to Rome in 95 at latest, the year assigned to his accession by the Liberian Catalogue. In that catalogue he is called Aristed, and here we find the first syllable of his name marked off by a cross ("ch" or "t"). It is remarkable that an Aristed is named by Papias as coequal with the presbyter John, and that an Aristed is commemorated December 22 in Rome, December 13 at Porto. Eastern traditions clearly distinguish Clement the consul, beheaded in A.D. 95, and Clement the bishop, drowned under Trajan; and though Leo, in his Sacramentary identifies them, the epistle, with its prayer for the emperors, belonging to A.D. 97, compels us to sever them.

Clinging, as we have done all along, to contemporary evidence as the best clue to later traditions, it seems to me that, if any dependence is to be placed on our faculties for discerning truth from falsehood and for knowing man from man, the Second Epistle of Peter is indubitably genuine. The clear claims it makes, the ring of thorough truth, and the deep Petrine stamp, are alike unmistakeable. But proceeding to examine the indications of date, it seems to me nearly certain that it was written after the death of Paul. Nero's persecution was prolonged till A.D. 70 (*Tert. Ad Nat.* i., 7; *Dio. lxvi.*, 9), and if Peter survived Paul, he yet preceded him.

Titianus was consul in 52 and 69; a Rufus in 67 and again in 83. I should suggest that Peter came to Rome in A.D. 44; was banished with the whole Church in A.D. 52, when two of his converts became closely attached to Paul; that the Church was returning in 57; that Paul suffered in 67 or 68; that Peter, twenty-five years after his first coming, returned to die in A.D. 69; that Linus, Cletus, Anencletus and Clement were ordained presbyters by Peter; that Linus was set in charge by the council in A.D. 71, and suffered with Cletus in 83; that Anencletus survived, and built the shrine at the Vatican. These suggestions are not made at random, and the earlier part of them seems to me confirmed by the book of Acts and the Epistle to the Romans.

If Paul and Peter really suffered, as the tradition runs, on the same day in different years, whichever were earlier, the celebration and consequent record of episcopal anniversaries would almost necessarily follow. If Ignatius were thrown to the beasts on the occasion of Trajan's candidature for his fifth consulship on December 20—the grand show day (*munus candidatum*), when the Romans resumed their whitened togas after the week's undress of the Saturnalia—the recurrence year by year of that heathen gala could not fail to recall the martyr vividly to his brethren. That Martyrologies should help us in recovering early Papal chronology is therefore nothing surprising.

E. B. BIRKS.

THE WORKS OF SEBALD BEHAM.

London : Sept. 8, 1877.

As I have made a special study of the works of Hans Sebald Beham, I have read Mrs. Heaton's article in your number of this week with great interest. May I venture, however, to take exception to Herr Rosenberg's catalogue, which it seems to me Mrs. Heaton passes over too lightly? A catalogue of this kind should be very good if it pretends to supersede that of Bartsch. But after going carefully through every item in it, I regret to be obliged to characterise it as very poor. Herr Rosenberg has apparently seen very few of the copperplates he describes, and when

he differs from Bartsch he is almost always wrong. For example, he gives the date of No. 245 B. as 1528, instead of 1527, which it should be, and which Bartsch makes it. He gives No. 231 B. the date 1545, instead of 1543, and No. 229 B. the date 1545 instead of 1542. I could multiply such mistakes at some length; but it is in the account of states that he is chiefly deficient. In many cases he catalogues mere retouches, and he omits the first states of a full half-dozen. His notice of the states of the Hercules series is absurdly misleading. He omits all reference to the states of the set of Planets, although there are two of all and three of several. He omits all notice of some rare prints, and catalogues others which are evidently spurious. He includes among the genuine prints three of the copies from the set of woodcuts of monastic orders, and makes no mention at all of the remaining thirteen recently identified. He excludes the *Adam and Eve* of 1529, though it is certainly genuine, and inserts an etching (22A) which is as certainly a copy.

W. J. LOFTIE.

SCIENCE.

Los Aborigines Ibéricos ó los Beréberos en la Península. Por Francisco M. Tubino. (Madrid, 1876.)

In this closely printed pamphlet of 120 octavo pages, Señor Tubino advances the hypothesis that the builders of the megalithic monuments of Spain and Northern Africa, the "Tamehu" of the Egyptian monuments, the "Iberi" of Hispania, the Berbers of Northern Africa, the mountaineers of Andalusia, and the modern Basques, are kindred and allied, though not necessarily pure and unmixed races. The subject is a highly interesting one, but as usual in treatises of this kind, the author is more successful in demolishing the hypotheses of other authors than in establishing his own.

The writer first describes the megalithic monuments and tumuli already examined in Spain and Portugal, and more especially in Andalusia; then he passes in review the objects both of stone and metal found in them, and in the caverns and mines, and compares both of these with the monuments and similar products of the opposite coasts of Northern Africa, and establishes their identity. The theory of Fergusson that the megalithic monuments of Europe date from the first ten centuries of the Christian era, incidentally falls under notice, and is, as it seems to us, successfully combated. The testimony of the Egyptian monuments to a fair, red-haired, blue-eyed race in North-West Africa is next adduced, and our author finds in them an analogous state of civilisation to that of the builders of these monuments and the workers in the mines; and from personal observation he testifies to the existence of the same physical characteristics among the Berber tribes of Morocco and the mountaineers of Southern Andalusia, assimilating both in this respect to the Basques. He thus confutes, by the way, the theory of Broca, adopted by Boyd Dawkins and others, that the smaller and darker Kelts are descendants of the ancestors of the present Basques. He then reviews the theory of Humboldt, which identifies the Basques with the ancient "Iberi" and gives a wide extension to the latter race; accepting the criticisms of Van Eys, but overlooking the fact that

if Van Eys asserts the incompetence of Humboldt in Basque, another scholar, at least not his inferior, Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, as strenuously upholds Humboldt's authority.

On the positive side of his argument he compares the skulls found in the prehistoric monuments with those of the Berbers, the Andalusian mountaineers, and the modern Basques. This portion of his work, like that of many others, seems to us to be vitiated by an equivocal use of the term dolichocephalous. There are two kinds of dolichocephalous skull—one anterior, and the other posterior; and these seem to us to lie at opposite ends of a series which roughly runs thus:—(1) posterior-dolichocephalous; (2) brachycephalous; (3) anterior dolichocephalous. To use the term dolichocephalous without distinguishing whether (1) or (3) is meant only leads to endless error and confusion. Even Broca, before he committed himself to the derivation of Kelt from Basque, expressly stated that the dolichocephalous Basque skulls were "dolichocéphale d'une toute autre manière que ceux du Nord de France; leur dolichocéphalie est occipitale." Our present author seems hardly to have sufficient philological knowledge for his attempt to compare together the Khamitic group of languages, the Berber, and the Basque; and he is evidently unaware that M. d'Abbadie, who has a competent knowledge both of the Khamitic group and of the Escuara, has already pointed out certain fundamental analogies between them.*

M. Tubino would be the last to assert that he has proved his theory. He offers it only as a hypothesis, and under reserve, but he has given new importance to a theory which had been perhaps before too lightly treated, and must now be taken into consideration. One great merit of the essay consists in the many cautions it contains against hasty generalisation from uncertain premisses. Most worthy of attention are the remarks on p. 86—that, from its geographical position in all historical times, the Spanish peninsula has proved to be a very eddy of nations, where waifs and strays of all races which have been borne on the great Western stream have been swept together; and that to say that at any given moment the land was solely occupied by one Iberian race of the same language, manners and civilisation, is to follow a fantastic idea which all facts contradict. The full reference made to all Spanish papers and pamphlets cited must be noted to the author's credit as most useful to foreign readers, since many of these authorities are but little known outside the peninsula.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

Bruchstücke einer Vorkieronymianischen Uebersetzung der Petrusbriefe. Veröffentlicht von L. Ziegler. (München : Straub, 1877.)

A SHORT time ago we noticed in these columns a valuable contribution made by Herr Ziegler to our knowledge of the Ante-kieronymian, or Old Latin, text of the

* *Notice sur les langues de Kam*, par Antoine d'Abbadie. (Paris : Jouast, 1872.)

Epistles (see *ACADEMY*, No. 243, p. 630). Since the publication of his larger work, Herr Ziegler has continued his researches with somewhat more success than he had anticipated, and he has now been able to add a supplement in the shape of a reprint from the *Transactions of the Philosophical and Philological Society of Munich*. We need not say that this too is a most conscientious piece of work, and marked by all the German diligence and thoroughness of its predecessor.

It would seem that the present discovery is not strictly speaking that of a MS., but only of the impressions left by the ink of a MS. on the paste used in binding a later volume. The leaves of the MS. which had been worked up in this binding have been torn away. Herr Ziegler, however, speaks with confidence as to the accuracy of his own reproduction of the text, and he has already shown that in such matters his judgment may be trusted.

There have been thus recovered about forty-nine verses (whole or part) of the First Epistle and four of the Second Epistle of St. Peter. At the same time the value of the matter is not to be judged merely by its length. A distinctly new type has been added to our knowledge, and a fixed point given for further enquiries.

It appears that the text now published belonged to the same MS. as the fragment of the first series containing 1 John iii., 8—v., 21. Herr Ziegler has again gone carefully into the date of this fragment, and he thinks it may be assigned rather to the sixth than, as he had originally thought, to the seventh century. The newly-discovered portion presents the same phenomena of resemblance to the text used by the African bishops, Vigilius of Tapsus and Fulgentius of Ruspe. It is not absolutely identical with the text used by the latter, but approaches so nearly to it that it may be set down with certainty as belonging to the same recension.

Herr Ziegler notes the curious and rather important fact that in two readings the Freisingen text agrees with MSS. of the ninth century in opposition to the Vatican, Sinaitic and Alexandrine. It would seem that similar relations may be observed in the Gothic version of the Old Testament. We commend this passage (p. 647) to those who are interested in the history of the growth of the Biblical text.

Towards the end of his pamphlet Herr Ziegler goes back to the question of the origin of the famous interpolation in 1 John v., 7. With reference to a remark of our own he points out that the supposed allusion to this verse in Cyprian, *De Eccles. Unit.*, v., is questioned by Tischendorf in his eighth edition. Tischendorf's arguments, we confess, hardly seem to us conclusive as they stand, but they receive considerable support from the evidence Herr Ziegler is able to adduce connecting the origin of the interpolation with the Arian controversy of the fifth century and the Vandal persecution. It seems to be proved that the Codex Cavensis, the first MS. of the Vulgate containing the interpolation, is far from an exact reproduction of the Vulgate text, and contains many glosses directed specially against the Arians.

So accurate a scholar as Herr Ziegler will be glad to have his attention called to the printing of Χ as the sign of the Sinaitic MS., which is persistently given upside down. There is also a misprint (555 for 533) in the date assigned to Fulgentius.

W. SANDAY.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Atlas of Micro-Photographs in Histology. (Macmillan.) These permanent photographs, executed by Dr. Seiler, and accompanied by a few pages of explanatory letterpress by Dr. Gibbons Hunt and Dr. J. G. Richardson, are chiefly meant to furnish those who are from any cause unable to use the microscope for themselves, with trustworthy illustrations of normal and morbid histology. The question that naturally occurs to one is this: are photographs really better adapted than drawings for conveying histological information, either to persons who have never looked through a microscope at all, or to those who, accustomed to the use of the instrument, are unable to interpret what they see? This question would seem to have been answered in the affirmative by several men of high scientific standing in the United States, where photography has for years past been largely employed in connexion with microscopic work. There can be no doubt that the camera furnishes a true picture of any object put before it; it is not biased by any preconceptions. Still the picture it gives, though true, is very incomplete, whereas a good drawing of a microscopical preparation is far more than a mere facsimile of certain lines and dots in a given horizontal plane. The skilled observer examines successive strata of the preparation by altering the focus of the instrument; he does not limit his attention to that part of the specimen which is in the field at one time, but shifts the slide about upon the stage; finally, he may look at a number of specimens of the same object. All this work is reflected in the drawing he ultimately produces, even though it be an accurate representation of only a small bit of a particular preparation. The drawing is a complex product of extensive observation and skilled, though unconscious, inference. The seeing eye has been aided by the understanding mind. That this is really the case anyone may find out for himself, by setting a good draughtsman, unaccustomed to the use of the microscope, to draw a section—say of liver. He will, by dint of infinite labour, produce something not unlike a micro-photograph—something that will convey to the mind of a spectator already familiar with the subject an impression similar to that conveyed by the specimen itself when viewed through the tube of an instrument with whose stage and fine adjustment he is forbidden to meddle. Photography cannot do more than this; it is faithful, but its fidelity is dearly bought at the expense of fullness. Hence it is by no means adapted—save in a very limited sphere—to take the place of careful drawing. The above remarks are not intended to depreciate the present work. So far as one can judge from an examination of the first five fasciculi, containing twenty illustrations, the promises made in the prospectus are in a fair way to be redeemed; the specimens are happily chosen, the photographs skilfully executed, and the letterpress leaves nothing to be desired as regards brevity, clearness, and freedom from the unwarranted speculations to which histological writing is unfortunately too prone.

Animal Physiology. By John G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S.E. (W. and R. Chambers.) One of a series of elementary science manuals intended to meet the requirements of the examinations held by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. It covers much the same ground as the *Lessons on Elementary Physiology* of Prof. Huxley, though it is by no means equal to the latter work in literary style. The author's name is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of

the information supplied, and the excellence of the arrangement adopted. At the end of the book there is a long series of questions for self-examination, a glossarial index, and a list of works of reference suitable for the teacher or more advanced student. Though extremely moderate in price, the book is well printed on good paper, and abundantly illustrated with rather coarse but very graphic woodcuts.

Food.—By Albert J. Bernays, Ph.D., F.C.S. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) Another of the Society's excellent "Manuals of Health," forming a useful companion to Parkes' *Personal Hygiene*, reviewed some time ago in these columns. A short but perfectly adequate account is given of the chemistry of the various solids and liquids used as food, and of the necessary inferences to be drawn from their composition as to their nutritive value and the best way of preparing them for consumption. Dr. Bernays is more willing than some chemical writers on the subject to subordinate the deductions drawn from the principles of his science to the teachings of common-sense and everyday experience. This adds greatly to the practical value of his work.

Lectures on the Historical Development of the Main Principles of Therapeutics ("Hauptmomente in der geschichtlichen Entwicklung der Medizinischen Therapie"). By Dr. Jul. Petersen. (Copenhagen: Höst und Sohn.) The perpetual conflict between unreasoning scepticism or nihilism on the one hand, and blind credulity on the other, is nowhere else so conspicuous as in medicine. The most effectual antidote to these equally pernicious extremes is to be found in a careful study of history. But the history of medicine has never had a recognised place in medical education; and it is more than ever neglected at the present time, when the inroad of scientific methods, and the illusory precision of the results attained by their employment, foster a disastrous self-sufficiency in many minds, leading them to regard their own contemporaries as successful pioneers in a wilderness hitherto untrodden. Considerations of this kind induced Dr. Petersen to give a course of historical lectures at the University of Copenhagen; they seem to have met with an unexpectedly favourable reception, and are now offered to a larger public in a German dress. The author's fundamental idea is that the evolution of therapeutics takes place according to laws of its own, which ought to be studied apart from those regulating the development of physiology, pathology, and other branches of biological science. Accordingly, he does not attempt to enter into competition with such writers as Sprengel, Häser, and Daremberg; he limits himself to an analysis of certain tendencies inherent in the art of healing, and manifested with various degrees of clearness at different periods of its history. The tendencies in question he groups under two heads: dogmatic and empirical. The former includes the mystical movement that culminated in mesmerism and homoeopathy; the teleological tendency that induces the belief in the *vis medicatrix naturae* and the expectant plan of treatment; lastly, the dogmatic methodism inaugurated by Asclepiades and Themison, and represented among ourselves by the few remaining adherents of Broussais. Under the latter, or empirical, head, Petersen describes what he thinks the true line of progress in the art of therapeutics—the only line on which results steadily accumulate from century to century, and the advance along which, though slow and painful, is unbroken by any necessity for a change of front or by any revolutionary cataclysms. Though regarding the empirical method as destined to survive all others, Dr. Petersen freely acknowledges the immense services that have been rendered by its rivals. The latter, indeed, are not by any means exhausted, and are still capable of furnishing valuable aid. But they require to be carefully watched and kept in strict subordination to common sense and the teachings of every-day experience. Petersen is very much of Dr. La-

[SEPT. 15, 1877.]

tham's opinion that, in our day, "the practice of physic is jostled by quacks on the one side and by science on the other."

The Germ Theory applied to the Explanation of the Phenomena of Disease. By T. MacLagan, M.D. (Macmillan.) Supposing the contagium of every communicable disease to consist of minute organised particles susceptible of undergoing almost unlimited multiplication when introduced into a suitable medium, how may the known phenomena presented by acute diseases of the infective class be reconciled with this theory of their causation? Such is the problem which the author of the present work sets himself to solve. After giving a brief account of the researches of Chauveau, Sanderson, and others, on the intimate nature of contagium, he proceeds to review the essential and incidental characters of the two great divisions of the specific fevers—the eruptive and the non-eruptive. Taking the period of incubation, the leading phenomena of the febrile state (wasting of nitrogenous tissues, increased consumption of water, increased frequency of the circulation, praeternatural heat, nervous and typhoid symptoms), the mode of death, and the changes noted after death, he endeavours, with great ingenuity, to show, not merely that they are compatible with the germ-theory, but that they are more satisfactorily explained by this than by any other. Dr. MacLagan deserves great credit for the skill with which he has accumulated evidence in support of the hypothesis of which he constitutes himself a champion; but, as an ounce of fact in such matters is worth a pound of theory, one cannot but feel that a few more discoveries like that of Obermeier, who demonstrated the presence of a *Spirochaete* in the blood of patients suffering from relapsing fever, would do more to convince the unbeliever than any number of arguments from analogy, even when they are as cogent and well-knit as in this instance. New facts, indeed, or original observations, the author does not profess to offer; he simply fits the hard fragments he has gleaned in the pathological field together, and forms them into a mosaic. Even if the usefulness of his work be doubtful, it is only fair to say that he has done it well.

E. B. BAXTER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ASTRONOMY.

The Satellites of Mars.—When Mädler had searched in vain for a satellite of Mars during the favourable opposition in the year 1830, he came to the conclusion that, if such a satellite existed, and if it possessed the same reflecting power as the planet, its diameter could not exceed some twenty miles, since a larger one could not escape being discovered under favourable circumstances. As the telescope which had served in these researches (the same which soon afterwards was employed in the observations for Mädler's lunar work) was only of moderate size, the object-glass having not more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. aperture, the conclusion seemed scarcely warranted; yet whatever later experience was gained by the employment of larger instruments made it more and more plausible that the estimate was probably not much too low, and that the only hope of discovering a satellite lay in researches with the most powerful instruments, under favourable circumstances, at the most opportune times. The importance of possessing the means for determining the mass of Mars in the most direct way rendered the existence and discovery of a satellite an astronomical desideratum, and the wish has now fortunately been realised, not only one, but two satellites of Mars having been discovered during the present splendid opportunity by Prof. Asaph Hall with the great Washington refractor of 26 in. aperture. From the details of the discovery which have reached England it appears that on August 16 at 11 h. 42 m., Wash. M. T., Prof. Hall observed a very small star following Mars, and took an

approximate measure of its distance from the centre of the planet. Since at the time the apparent retrograde motion of Mars amounted to about $19''$ in an hour, the distance of a fixed star would be increased by a corresponding quantity. When at 13 h. 7 m. Hall found that the star had not been left behind like a fixed star, but had participated in the apparent motion of the planet, he took a set of measures fixing the distance from the centre at $80''8$, and the angle of position at $71^{\circ}9$, and a measure of distance made half an hour later agreed with the result. Already five days before, in the night of August 11, Prof. Hall had made an observation of the satellite as a small star, but cloudy weather had prevented the certain recognition of its true character at the time. Observations in the night of August 17 confirmed the discovery, and brought to light the existence of another satellite nearer to the planet. The discoveries were then officially reported to Admiral Rodgers, the Superintendent of the Washington Observatory, and the news was telegraphed to Alvan Clark and Sons, at Cambridgeport, Mass., in order that, in case the weather should be cloudy at Washington, observations of the satellites might be secured by means of the 26-inch telescope of Mr. McCormick, which is at present in their hands. But the sky was propitious at Washington on August 18, and several astronomers took part in the observations. On the following day the news was communicated to the Smithsonian Institution, by which it was telegraphed to Europe. An official letter of Admiral Rodgers to the Secretary of the United States Navy, dated August 21, has since been made public, furnishing, with some particulars of the discovery, the Washington observations of both satellites, as well as approximate circular elements of their orbits computed by Prof. Newcomb. The results are not a little curious. Newcomb finds the period of revolution of the outer satellite to be 30 h. 14 m. \pm 2 m., that of the inner one 7 h. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. \pm 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., the latter from observations extending over an interval of only three days. The observed distances from the planet indicate a mass of Mars in fair agreement with the mass which Leverrier has deduced by a laborious indirect process from the perturbations produced by Mars in the motion of the Earth. The inclination of the plane of the orbit of the outer satellite to that of the Earth's equator has been found to be about $36^{\circ}2$, the right ascension of the ascending node being $46^{\circ}1$, from which we may infer that the satellite does not deviate much from the plane of the equator of Mars. The satellites are stated to have been observed, not only by Messrs. Clark with the 26-inch telescope, but also by Prof. Pickering and his assistants at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the 15-inch refractor of the observatory of Harvard College, so that they are not beyond the reach of several telescopes in this country. In order to facilitate the search, we submit an ephemeris of the places of the outer satellite for 8 h. and 12 h., Gr. M. T., of every evening of the next two weeks. In preparing the ephemeris advantage has been taken of the only known European observation, made on August 27 by Mr. Henry at the Paris Observatory, so to determine the place and motion of the satellite that the observations of August 11 and August 27 are closely represented. The resulting period of revolution is 30 h. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The ephemeris gives angles of position and apparent distances from the centre, the latter expressed in seconds of arc and also in semi-diameters of the planet. Except on September 20 and 21, the moonlight will probably not sensibly increase the difficulties of seeing the satellites, since its effect is small in comparison with that occasioned by the overpowering light of the planet itself.

	Gr. M. T.	Position	Distance
Sept. 15 . .	8 h.	260°	$78''6\frac{1}{2}$ semi-diam.
	12	244	76 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 . .	8	3	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	274	58 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Gr. M. T.	Position	Distance
Sept. 17 . .	8 h.	70°	$82''6\frac{1}{2}$ semi-diam.
	12	47	51 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 . .	8	110	42 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	79	78 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 . .	8	238	65 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	172	27 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 . .	8	266	68 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	249	79 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 . .	8	30	37 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	285	45 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 . .	8	75	80 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	56	61 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 . .	8	133	30 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	85	69 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 . .	8	244	71 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	204	33 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 . .	8	274	56 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	254	78 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 . .	8	46	47 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	305	32 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
27 . .	8	80	74 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	63	68 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 . .	8	169	26 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	92	58 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
29 . .	8	249	74 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	222	43 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 . .	8	286	43 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	259	73 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Assuming the periods of revolution 30 h. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and 7 h. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to be approximately correct, they become, when expressed in Martial sidereal hours and minutes, 29 h. 31 m. and 7 h. 27 m. Hence the outer satellite passes any meridian on the surface of Mars only at intervals of 128 h. 19 m., or of more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ days; while the inner one passes in the direction from west to east at intervals of 10 h. 48 m.; and conjunctions between the two satellites occur at intervals of 9 h. 58 m. of Martial sidereal time. If there are astronomers on the surface of Mars, they are favoured by the motions of their moons with abnormal facilities for the determination of the longitudes of their meridians. As regards the real size of the satellites, Newcomb considers it hardly possible to make anything like a numerical estimate of their diameters, because they are seen in the telescope only as faint points of light; yet he seems inclined to think that their diameters cannot be much more than ten miles, and may be less, so that Mädler's old estimate, which he seems to have reduced afterwards even to fifteen miles, may not have been a bad guess. Ten miles at the present distance of Mars appear under an angle of only $0''06$.

The Rotation of Saturn.—The observations have lately been published of a well-defined, brilliant white spot, which Prof. Hall, while observing *Iapetus* with the Washington 26-inch refractor on December 7, had noticed on the ball of Saturn, and which he had succeeded in observing up to January 2. From his own and other observations made in America within this interval of a few weeks he has deduced a value for the time of rotation of the ball of Saturn 10 h. 14 m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. \pm 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., which agrees within the assigned limit of uncertainty with the value 10 h. 16 m. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. which Sir William Herschel has given in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1794, and which he considered could not be in error by so much as two minutes. Herschel's determination was founded on observations of the different appearances of a quintuple belt surrounding the ball. All later observers seem to have failed to find any sufficiently well-defined spot which could serve for the purpose of determining the rotation anew. Whether the spot observed last winter has been seen again during the present apparition of Saturn has not yet become known.

On the Discovery of Oxygen in the Sun by Photography and a new Theory of the Solar Spectrum.—In a paper with this title read before the American Philosophical Society on July 20, 1877, and published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, and also in our contemporary *Nature* for August 30, Prof. Henry Draper of New York produces evi-

dence to show that oxygen discloses itself by bright lines or bands in the solar spectrum, and does not give dark absorption lines like the metals. The photograph which is given in support of the statement, and which shows the solar spectrum with a comparison spectrum of the oxygen and nitrogen of air, and also with some of the lines of iron and aluminium, exhibits the coincidences of many of the oxygen lines or bands with corresponding bright lines in the solar spectrum sufficiently plainly, and renders Prof. Draper's views very plausible. In the widened field of investigation much troublesome and careful work with very superior apparatus and also great circumspection will be required before the true theory of the solar spectrum is satisfactorily settled.

BOTANY.

In the *Botanische Zeitung* of August 24 Dr. H. G. Holle replies to a criticism of Eriksson on his former work, *Ueber den Vegetationspunkt der Angiospermen-Wurzeln, insbesondere die Haubenbildung*. Dr. Holle looks upon the structure of the germ-root of *Helianthus* as typical of dicotyledonous roots, this typical structure being ontogenetically and phylogenetically modified in the periblem-curves being more and more differentiated above the apex and in the most extreme case usurping the original function of the dermatogen by tangential fission. This formation, which has become typical in the Gymnosperms, appears as abnormal in highly organised Dicotyledons. Besides, there occurs in such cases, and also in those which exhibit no strong development of periblem above the apex, another modification of the root-point, which consists in this, that the formation of longitudinal series in the middle of the cap encloses the ultimate cells of the root, so that these depart from the curve-system and follow a peculiar law of formation. This anomaly, which Dr. Holle has called a "degeneration" of the root (since the ultimate cells no longer act as the initials of the root-body) also occurs in a phylogenetic as well as in an ontogenetic sense. In monocotyledonous as in dicotyledonous roots Dr. Holle lays no morphological value on the effacement of the limit of the outer histogen on the apex (on which Treub founded a type). Among those roots which clearly show curves on the apex the typical structure is easily found. This typical structure exhibits a simple layer of initials common to dermatogen and periblem, while there occur exceptionally-separated initials for both histogens. *Vallisneria spiralis* forms in its development a connecting-link for this group, in so far as originally common initials of the dermatogen and periblem are present, which, however, separate afterwards tangentially. The young state in this case also corresponds to the type. Dr. Holle goes on to show that the calyptrogen of the Monocotyledon corresponds to a single cap-cell of the Fern, out of which also several cap-layers may proceed.

At a meeting of the Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg of July 28 (*Bot. Zeitg.*, Aug. 3) Dr. Garcke spoke of those genera separated in recent times from *Agaricus*, and remarked that a greater number of species belong to the genus *Marasmius* than are at present relegated to it. He would reduce *Collybia* and *Mycena* by several species and place those under *Marasmius* (as Fries expected would happen when he established the genus in his *Epicrisis*). He mentioned in particular *Agaricus corticola*, Pers., which is usually placed in the section *Mycena* as being from its characters a true *Marasmius*. At present there is much confusion in the arrangement of the *Agaricini*, and some reform is much wanted, which would perhaps be best effected by the abolition of a number of bad species and the giving of more attention to structure than to the colour of the spores.

DR. H. F. HANCE gives in the *Journal of Botany* for this month a supplementary note on

intoxicating grasses. The plant treated of on this occasion is *Stipa sibirica*, Munro, which had been found to poison horses at Gulmuz, Kashmir. Prof. Dyer suggested that the *Stipas* may be only mechanically poisonous, like *Hordeum pratense*, but Dr. Hance thinks the symptoms opposed to such a supposition. In the recently-published English translation of Przevalsky's travels the Alaskan poisonous grass is stated to be a species of *Lolium*, but the native herds carefully avoid eating it, as the cattle of Kashmir refuse the *Stipa*. In Part 22 of Messrs. Trimen and Bentley's *Medicinal Plants* recently published there is given a figure of *Lolium temulentum*, Linn., and an account of its so-called poisonous properties. Mr. A. S. Wilson, of Aberdeen, ate large quantities of it daily for some time, and found it quite harmless. It is suggested that in this case the poisonous property is due to ergot. It would, indeed, seem that grasses are poisonous only in two ways—mechanically (like *Hordeum pratense*), or when afflicted with ergot or some other disease. Further experiments are much to be desired.

DR. ROBERTS in his recent presidential address to the British Medical Association at Manchester explained the occasional outbreak of cholera in India by supposing the cholera virus to be in this case "an occasional sport from some Indian saprophyte which, by variation, has acquired a parasitic habit, and having run through countless generations, either dies out or reverts to its original type." (We quote from the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, September.) Dr. Roberts will have to tell us of new discoveries as to the nature of saprophytes before he can justify the above supposition.

We have received a book on *Pollen*, by Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, F.L.S., containing a number of plates. The figures do not show the highly interesting structure of the many-formed grains, and are usually so sketchy as to be of very little use. The letterpress, besides being sometimes incorrect, gives hardly any information as to the nature of the grains.

We have also received *Popular British Fungi*, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., the special feature of which is the account of the folk-lore of the plants. It also gives information as to the cooking of edible—and in one or two cases of not very edible—species, and is written in a very popular way. We are sorry that the figures are not so good as they ought to be.

PHILOLOGY.

In the *Cambridge Journal of Philology* H. Nettleship contributes notes on Varro, Cicero, and Virgil; J. E. B. Mayor on Cic. *Orat.*, lxviii., 160, and on the third book of the *Aeneid*; Joseph B. Mayor on the third and fourth books of Thucydides, a severe critique of Mr. G. A. Simcox's edition; R. Ellis on the *Aratea* of Germanicus, on Lucretius, ii., 1162, and on a Greek epigram; Henry Jackson on Aristotle *Polit.*, i., 3, and on the meaning of $\delta\zeta\nu\xi$, which he interprets against Prof. Mahaffy to mean a "blot" as in our backgammon; F. Field on Eusebius *H. E.*, i., 13; H. A. J. Munro on Lucilius. J. E. B. Mayor continues his notes on Greek Lexicography, and R. A. Neil on Liddell and Scott; Percy Gardner contributes a discussion on an inscribed Greek vase containing subjects from Homer and Hesiod and probably belonging to the latter half of the fifth century B.C.; R. Ellis on the *Ibis* of Ovid, new materials for the criticism of which poem exist in the rare *Repertorium Vocabulorum Exquisitorum* of Konrad de Mure; J. S. Wood on the missing fragment of the fourth book of Esdras; Herbert Richards on the question of Trilogies and Tetralogies, an interesting essay read before the Oxford Philological Society. Last, but not least, Prof. J. E. B. Mayor publishes some unedited notes on the *Satyricon* of Petronius, in the handwriting of Friedrich Jacobs, and dated 1793.

Etude philologique sur les Inscriptions cunéiformes de l'Arménie. Par Louis de Robert. (Paris: Leroux.) The problems of philology have a much greater fascination for many minds than the harder work of classifying and adding to the facts already acquired. The language of the inscriptions set up by the kings of the Manni or Minni, the modern Van, is one of these problems which have hitherto defied solution. The syllabary is a simplified form of that used by the Assyrians, and was introduced into Armenia from Nineveh by the Mannian chief Seduris, the son of Lutipri, in the eighth century B.C. Every word of the inscriptions can, therefore, be read; and, since several ideographs are used whose signification is well known, the general drift of the legends can be fairly made out. But there all attempts at decipherment stop, and though Hincks tried Greek, Mordtmann Armenian, and Lenormant Georgian, no key has yet been found which will fit the lock. M. de Robert now proposes to see in the language of the inscriptions a Semitic dialect, but his attempt must be pronounced as great a failure as those of his predecessors. His knowledge neither of Assyrian, nor of the Semitic languages generally, nor of comparative philology, nor of ethnology, is sufficient for the task he has taken in hand. He assumes the existence of ideographs where a comparison of Vannic texts makes it impossible that there should be any, and where, even in Assyrian, ideographs could not be read. His explanations of these ideographs, moreover, are not always correct, as when he translates *birca* "adorationis" instead of "knee." Characters are repeatedly misread: *ru* is divided into *as* (transliterated *as*) and *sib*; *um* becomes the numerals IV. and III.; and *su* and *ma* are turned into *su* and *ba*. An ideographic value (*rukuk*) is assigned to the character representing *a*, which it never possesses. The author's ideas of what is permissible to the idiom of a Semitic language are by no means correct. A language almost entirely devoid of prepositions or conjunctions, in which "the suffix *ni*" denotes "denominative adjectives," is certainly not Semitic, whatever else it may be; and when M. de Robert asserts that it resembles Assyrian he only proves his ignorance of the latter language. Indeed, he confuses Assyrian and Accadian together; the Accadian *algubbi*, "he fortifies" (not "fortificavit"), would not be found in an Assyrian text. But when we find a writer speaking of "Japhetic Cushites" and "Semitic Cushites," connecting these Cushites with the name of the Hindu *Kush*, and stating that

"According to modern ethnologists, the race of Ashkenaz is akin to the Germans, who, after having quitted the common home of the Japhetic races in company with the Celts, descended toward Lake Urmiah, where having left the Celts, they marched northwards, and in their first resting-place as revealed by the Bible in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus to the north of the Black Sea, they called themselves Goths,"

our estimation both of himself and of his authorities cannot be very high.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, September 5.) PROF. J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., President, in the Chair. Mr. F. Smith exhibited on behalf of Mr. G. A. Rothney a remarkably fine collection of Hymenoptera made in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Among them were several species new to science.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited a detailed drawing of a remarkable insect from Java, described by Westwood in 1836 as *Himantopterus fuscineurus* belonging to the Lepidoptera. Dr. Hagen subsequently transferred the insect to the Neuroptera, but Mr. McLachlan had recently examined the unique type-specimen in the Brussels Museum, and decided that it was truly lepidopterous, a conclusion in which Prof. Westwood agreed.—Mr. McLachlan also exhibited the leaves of a large species of *Acer* from trees growing in a garden near Brussels. These trees had been attacked by vast numbers of a small saw-fly (*Phylloptoma aceris*), also a

British species, which first appeared in the grounds last year.—Prof. Westwood exhibited specimens of minute hymenopterous insects from Ceylon closely allied to the British *Myma pulchellus*. The President also exhibited specimens of the two sexes of *Narycius smaragdulus* from India. This beetle had remained almost unknown since first described by the exhibitor in 1842.—Mr. James Wood-Mason, of the Calcutta Museum, exhibited the male and female of a species of Mantidae (*Phyllothelys Westwoodi*), which was remarkable from the female possessing a great frontal horn scarcely represented in the male. Mr. Mason also exhibited a beautifully-executed drawing of a stridulating spider (*Mygale stridulans*) in a stridulating attitude. Mr. Mason further exhibited specimens of two types of Indian stridulating scorpions, and also a larva of a case-bearing lepidopterous insect attached to the larva of some homopterous insect.—Mr. Wormald exhibited for Mr. Pryer a collection of Chinese Lepidoptera.—Mr. G. Champion exhibited some rare beetles from Aviemore (Inverness-shire), among them *Pachyta sex-maculata*, a new British Longicorn.—Mr. J. Jenner Weir mentioned a case of parthenogenesis in *Lasiocampa quercus*, which had come under his notice.—The President read a letter from Herr A. W. Grevelink, relating to the insects which attack the cocoa-nut trees in the West Indies.—The Secretary exhibited a Longicorn beetle sent by Mr. David Henderson, of Birkenhead, in which town the insect had been captured.—Mr. J. W. Slater read a paper entitled "Vivarium Notes."

FINE ART.

Excavations at Carnac (Brittany): a Record of Archaeological Researches in the Bosenne and the Mont Saint Michel. By James Miln. (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1877.)

THIS volume is neither more nor less than what it professes to be—viz., "a Record of Archaeological Researches," &c. These operations were carried on for a brief period in each of the years 1874, 1875, and 1876; and the book—which is admirably and abundantly illustrated with wood-engravings of the local scenery and relics, ground plans of discovered foundations, and chromolithographs of richly-coloured plaster—contains 162 pages of very interesting details. The author truly states that the Bosenne has been long known as a site yielding evidence of Roman occupation. The name is not only indicative of artificial mounds (Bossen *sing*; signifying, in Breton, a mound or *tumulus*), but fragments of Roman tegulae scattered about have ere now suggested to local archaeologists that below the surface were buried the ruins of buildings of considerable extent.

Mr. Miln deserves the thanks of Breton and other archaeologists for having undertaken these researches at his own cost. It is probable that but for his unselfish enterprise these foundations would have remained buried for many generations longer—perhaps for ever. It is hoped that he will be enabled to complete the work which he has so well commenced. Doctor de Gressy and M. Broux, Mayor of Carnac, are likewise entitled to the heartiest thanks of antiquaries for the friendly aid they have accorded to the explorer in various ways.

Tourists and archaeologists who have visited Carnac before these excavations were commenced will picture to themselves without any difficulty the position of the remains. Mont St. Michel is a striking feature in the landscape. If they place themselves in imagination at the east end of the mound,

behind the chapel, and look eastwards in the direction of the wooded hill of Kercado, the excavations lie a few fields off in the level land below. It was from the summit of this great chambered mound that a recent talented writer imagines Caesar to have "witnessed the fight between his galley and the fleet of the Veneti." The assignment of this portion of Armorica to the head-quarters of the Veneti, within sight of which the sea fight is here thought to have taken place, is supported on very slender grounds. Caesar himself nowhere mentions the name of any town in the district, but simply says that the Veneti "multum natura loci confidebant." There is no locality on the Morbihan coast to which this remark could specially apply. There is no great defensive earthwork stretched across any of its promontories which would increase their natural strength and give confidence to this warlike people. There are no shoals at low tides along that coast such as would necessitate the construction of ships of war, both by the enemy and by Caesar, of the character he has described. There are shoal waters, certainly, in the bay of Quiberon, in the small enclosed sea of Etel, and in the Morbihan itself, at the present day; but, on the other hand, there is very clear evidence of these having been formed, in a great measure, by the encroachment of the sea at a comparatively recent date, and the advance of the sea still continues. With these exceptions there is no station suitable for a numerous fleet of flat-bottomed ships. The whole of Caesar's description of the Veneti and their strongholds, and of the difficulty of navigating their waters and harbours, owing to his imperfect knowledge of them, is fully applicable to the promontory on the right bank of the embouchure of the Loire, and points to that district as the seat of their head-quarters. There we find a promontory, strong and defensible "natura loci," further strengthened by an artificial earthwork raised across the narrow isthmus between St. Liphard and the waters of the Traict de Mesquer. There was also at that time a shallow inland sea, studded with islands, in which flat-bottomed war-ships could navigate and manoeuvre, and find a safe anchorage in stormy weather. Caesar, according to our opinion, brought his army down the right bank of the river, flanked by the fleet which he had caused to be constructed up the Loire, and attacked the enemy simultaneously by land and by sea. We have been led into this digression because the site of Mr. Miln's excavations bears the appellation "Caesar's Camp," as though that general had entrenched himself here. As, however, the author from whose work the above quotation has been taken casts a doubt upon the existence of Mont St. Michel in the days of Caesar, so we may, for the reasons just given, fairly question whether Caesar witnessed the fight from any elevated crest on the Morbihan coast, and, further, whether his feet ever trod on Carnac soil at all. It is much more certain that Gallo-Roman ladies and gentlemen from the villa with which Mr. Miln has made us acquainted often gazed from the summit of this mound, on summer evenings, at the grand view of the

placid sea and its islands on the one side, and, on the other, at the silent stone avenues, the vast "army of grey phantoms," as Mrs. Macquoid, in her recently published volume, *Through Brittany*, styles them, and wondered, as we do, what "weird scenes of incantation might have been enacted about them."

Mr. Miln has described his operations at the Bosenne in eight chapters corresponding with the eight mounds which he has explored, and in the chronological order in which the work was prosecuted. These, with a brief introductory chapter, and another containing an equally brief "Summary and Conclusions," followed by a final chapter on some more modern constructions at the south base of Mont St. Michel, compose his handsome volume.

The observations he has made upon some of the pottery discovered in Mound A call for a word or two. He remarks that it had been—

"made by hand without the aid of the potter's wheel. The marks of the fingers are plainly visible on many of the fragments, whilst others bear a sort of ornament formed by the print of the potter's finger round the rim, and, judging from the smallness and shape of these, one would say that they had been made by women. Their paste is formed of earth consisting of the débris of primitive rocks, and badly worked, in which one can easily distinguish, without the aid of a magnifying glass, small fragments of quartz, felspar, mica, &c. The firing is imperfect and unequal. They have in this respect a remarkable resemblance to the funeral vases found in the Dolmens and Kistvaens, which are generally regarded as belonging to a very remote period."

Although it is perfectly correct to say that the pottery resembles some of the vases found in the dolmens of the Morbihan, yet it is not correct to include the kistvaens. A distinction should be drawn between these two classes of monuments. The former are those, generally of the larger kind, which have covered passages attached to them, by means of which access to the sepulchral chamber was always possible. The latter are stone chests, closed on all sides, which when once enveloped in their mounds were intended to be closed for ever. In the former, pottery of all varieties is not unfrequently found, from the rude vessel made by hand with coarse paste and imperfectly baked, belonging to the period of the erection of the monument, down to the finer qualities, wheel-made, manufactured by the people occupying the soil when it was invaded by Roman armies, and even Roman or Gallo-Roman vessels also. Such varieties have been met with in the "Grottes de Grionec," a triple-chambered mound in the Commune of Carnac, as well as in other dolmens of the same locality. But there is no evidence of such a mixture of pottery, or of vessels other than those of a rude early type, having been discovered in the smaller enclosed sepulchral vaults, commonly called kistvaens. In the Grottes above-mentioned, besides wheel-made pottery, iron weapons and a brass coin of Faustina were found. Some of the vessels bore the print of the potter's finger on the rim, and were made with clay of the quality described by the author. How these found admission it is easy to explain; and it is, moreover, quite possible

that the fragments of coarsely manufactured vessels discovered in the *débris* of Mound A belonged to the period of the early settlement of the Romans on that spot, and not to the time immediately preceding the destruction of the buildings. There was a manufactory of pottery of the same description of ware on the shore of a bay in the adjoining parish of Plouharnel, part of which has been washed away by the waves of the encroaching sea, where abundant fragments of vessels may be gathered, as well as basketfuls of "rods or stalks in coarse red earth," such as Mr. Miln has found in Mound A, and which he conceives were very probably "made use of to support the apodal and round-bottomed vases in the kiln." Is it not a reasonable presumption that from this manufactory were procured those vessels which have given rise to the author's observations?

The system of hot-air flues for warming the principal apartments of the mansion found in Mound B, and in the other example of Mané Bourgerel quoted by Mr. Miln, resembles that adopted at Aldborough (Isurium), in Yorkshire. Such a simple system may have been deemed sufficient in so mild a climate as the Romans enjoyed in the south of Brittany; but why it should have prevailed in that cold northern town of Great Britain, to the total exclusion (so far as has yet been ascertained) of the more perfect hypocaust, is an unsolved problem. The luxurious citizens of that town, during the centuries of their residence, constructed magnificent dwellings richly adorned with tessellated pavements of elaborate designs, and highly-coloured walls, and yet contented themselves with a few hot-air conduits under some of the floors; while small outlying villas in various parts of the country—e.g., at Castle Dykes and Well—were furnished with hypocausts under the entire floor. It is true that in the bath-rooms in Mound C at the Bosenne we discover the more perfect system to which attention is here directed, because a greater amount of heat was required in them; nevertheless at Castle Dykes the same system was adopted in the living as well as in the bath rooms, which was not the case at Isurium.

Plaster decorations were first revealed in the passages and apartments of the mansion, and appear to have been of the colours usually met with in other villas, but the richest specimens were found in the rooms adjoining the baths. Mr. Miln does not give his reasons for supposing the fragments to have belonged to the ceilings rather than to the walls. They are painted in geometric designs decorated with sea-shells embedded in the plaster. This sort of ornamentation has been met with at Poul-Ker, Ben Odet, near Quimper, in Finistère. In the mural decoration of Room No. 4, Mound B, a second coat of plaster was observed overlying the first; and the second was roughed by holes picked on its surface for the purpose of making a third coat adhere, each succeeding decoration differing in design from the preceding. This betokens a long period of occupation. The same thing has been observed elsewhere—e.g. Castle Dykes, where there were three layers, and at Silchester, where there were traces of two.

Mr. Miln remarks that the coins found extend over a space of nearly 200 years.

The excavation of Mound D brought to light the foundations of a temple, 14 feet square, having a free passage round it 8 feet wide, bounded by walls, and having a doorway on the south. Within the temple was a square and moulded slab, which Mr. Miln conjectures "served as the base of a pedestal on which had been placed the statue of a divinity." This conjecture is rendered more than probable by the presence in and about the building of numerous fragments of white terra-cotta statuettes of Venus Genitrix and Venus Anadyomene. Statuettes of the last-named divinity have been found in dolmens in the neighbourhood. In one instance, in the chambered barrow on Mané Rebroch, Roman bricks, statuettes of Venus Anadyomene, models of the human hand, &c., were found when the tomb was destroyed by the miller who erected a windmill upon it. But it must be added that the structure was a *dolmen* and not a *listvaen*.

The buildings at the Bosseno suffered the common fate of the Roman villas of Gaul and Britain. They were attacked and destroyed by fire in the latter half of the fifth century; but in this instance Mr. Miln is probably justified in observing that the total absence of human bones seems to prove that the inhabitants had not been surprised, but found time to escape.

We have no space for remarks upon the glass, coins, fragments of iron sword-blades, bronze statuette of an ox, spurious Samian ware, &c., or upon the excavations at Mont St. Michel of foundations of a much later date than the preceding. We must refer our readers to the work itself, from which they will derive much interesting and useful information.

W. C. LUKIS.

FRENCH ART BOOKS.

THE Rubens Festival at Antwerp has been turned to account by M. Alfred Michiels, the historian of Flemish painting and of Flemish art in the South and East of France, for the purpose of publishing a fourth edition of his book *Rubens et l'Ecole d'Anvers* (Renouard). The third edition, in itself a considerable improvement on its predecessors, appeared in 1868. Since that time, M. Michiels has obtained access to new sources of information, and at last the figure of Rubens stands out with perfect clearness. Rubens' letters to Count Olivares, which M. Michiels has copied from the archives at Simancas, contain a full explanation of his diplomatic career in Spain, and more especially in England, being for the most part dated from the banks of the Thames.

It is well known that the relations between the Antwerp painter and the English aristocracy, which were destined to prove so fruitful, began with an offer by Lady Carleton's husband to exchange a diamond collar which his wife wished to get rid of for a great picture of a wolf- and fox-hunt which the painter had just finished. Rubens refused, but executed a reduction of the picture in exchange for the collar. At a later date (1618) Sir Dudley Carleton offered him his gallery of antique marbles for an equivalent in paintings by his hand. The correspondence shows in a striking degree how completely this great artist regarded himself as simply an honest workman, always at his easel, recoiling before no honourable task, and unable to conceal his ardent taste for curiosities. His letters are admirable in their tact and sincerity. There is no mere play

upon words in Sir Dudley's reply to the phrase, "I am not a prince, but a man who lives by the labour of his hands"—"There is only one point on which I cannot agree with you: it is the passage in which you say that you are not a prince, for I regard you as the prince of painters and of gentlemen."

England has always carried very far her admiration for this painter, whose splendour of conception and executive power were well-nigh inexhaustible. In France the hatred of bad painters against his bold brush and dazzling palette reached an incomparable depth of absurdity. In Gros' studio, in 1824 or thereabouts, his pupils, indignant at a conversation between Paul Huet and his friend Commayras, in which admiration was expressed for Rubens' landscapes, fell back and murmured in horror-stricken tones, "Ce sont des fous furieux!"

One of Ingres' pupils, the permanent secretary of the Institute, M. Henri Delaborde, has given us in his *Notes and Thoughts of J. D. Ingres* that master's criticisms on Rubens. I must transcribe them for the edification of posterity:—"Poussin ne pouvait rien sentir de Michel Ange de Carravagio. Il disait 'qu'il était venu au monde pour détruire la peinture.' On pourrait bien en dire autant de Rubens et de plusieurs autres." Another day Ingres confesses himself somewhat troubled:—"Oui, sans doute, Rubens est un grand peintre, mais c'est ce grand peintre qui a tout perdu." Then he gives utterance to a gross insult, which is only excusable in the mouth of an intolerant painter, for Rubens' nude figures are extremely subtle in beauty, bright, participating in the marvellous charm of flowers, and thereby simple and innocent: "Chez Rubens il y a du boucher; il y a avant tout de la chair fraîche dans sa pensée et de l'étal dans sa mise-en-scène."

Certainly those magnificent women who sprang so swiftly into life beneath that masterly brush, those haughty and supple portraits of gentlemen of the day, those types of sturdy peasants and disorderly sailors, must have carried terror into the narrow brain of this arrogant artist, with whom will alone supplied the place of genius, and who spread brickdust over the faces of his female portraits. Ingres regarded Rubens as a personal enemy. In M. Delaborde's book, which we quote as being the will and testament of that school which did so grievous an injury to the last generation, and which still commands the approaches to power, we read this incredible apostrophe:—

"Vous êtes mes élèves, par conséquent mes amis, et, comme tels, vous ne saluerez pas un de mes ennemis, s'il venait à passer à côté de vous dans la rue. Détournez-vous donc de Rubens dans les musées où vous le rencontrez; car, si vous l'abordez, pour sûr il vous dira du mal de mes enseignements et de moi!"

On the other hand, to the honour of our country, which possesses in the *Life of Marie de Médicis* the noblest series of Rubens' decorative works, real artists have never ceased to proclaim their admiration for this generous master. Eugène Delacroix owes more to him than to Veronese. He executed in concert with Bonington and Géricault some astonishingly faithful and free copies of Rubens' works, which were one of the chief jewels of his posthumous sale.

But we cannot forgive M. Michiels for not rendering homage to the genius of Rubens as a landscape-painter. Rubens in his admirable compositions has brought out the salient features of Nature. He is the first of lyrical landscape-painters. The whole of the French Romantic school proceeds from him, from his grandiose indications of the seasons, of the striking effects of light, colouring, and distances.

In a Report to the French Government published by Renouard a few weeks since under the title of *Flemish Art in the South and East of France*, M. Alfred Michiels gives the biography of a little-known pupil of Rubens, Francis Wouters, a native of Liesse, who practised both landscape and figure painting, attained a speedy

success, and visited both Germany and England. He called on Vandick in London in 1637. The Besançon Museum possesses from the brush of this master—whose name has often been altered beyond recognition—a large landscape, the qualities of which explain why Rubens often took him into partnership by making him paint backgrounds. He appears to have been waylaid and assassinated in 1659. Another of our provincial museums, that of Nancy, likewise possesses a painting by Wouters, an Andromeda chained to the rock, awaiting death or deliverance.

M. Michiels—and herein lies the great interest of these visits to local museums and little-known collections—mentions a portrait of Rubens by the painter himself at Aix in the possession of M. de Lauzière. Rubens sent it in June, 1630, to his learned friend Peiresc. Some time after he wrote:—"I beg you to have the goodness to kiss for me the hands of the most noble M. de Valavès, your brother, who wrote to me from Lyons on July 4, giving me tidings of the arrival of my portrait." This is the first known portrait bearing a date, and must have been executed just at the time of his leaving Italy. It is a sketch and is considerably blackened with age.

M. Michiels is unsparing in his toil, but too combative in his tendencies; he never finds means to say all that he has to say in a single volume, but consoles himself by promising the public that all shall be said in a forthcoming edition—in two volumes. His defects are equal to his merits. If he is fertile in hypotheses, he is perfectly honest in withdrawing them when disproved.

Since I have just alluded to the provinces, I may mention a volume full of new facts (A. Aubry) on the *Unknown Artists of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, in the north of France, by M. Jules Houdoy of Lille. M. Jules Houdoy has already published a considerable number of valuable works, especially on tapestry and pottery. I may mention particularly in this compact volume a notice of the sculptor C. L. Corbet, who was born at Douai in 1758, and died in 1808.

The first volume of a publication to which I called attention some months ago is now complete. The second volume of the *Dictionnaire raisonné d'architecture et des sciences et arts qui s'y rattachent* begins with the letter D. The technical part I am not qualified to criticise. I presume that it is well done, because I know the author, M. Ernest Boë, to be both energetic and competent. I may add that up to the present time we have had no dictionary of architecture embracing all periods and all the arts connected with architecture, and therefore no repertory in which a writer or a man of the world could find ready to his hand trustworthy information with regard to a term with which he was unacquainted, an instrument, or particular mode of construction. Matters bearing on aesthetics are likewise dealt with. For instance, "decorative arts" occupy twelve columns of text, including "theatrical decorative art." Nearly forty books of reference are quoted in the list of authorities. This dictionary is published by MM. Didot frères, who spare no expense in enabling the public to understand the technical details by means of numerous illustrations on wood. Every part contains two chromolithographs, those in the last-published representing a corner of the Parthenon and a bay of the Sainte Chapelle. The chief legislative enactments are treated of, and a history of the jurisprudence of the subject given. The article dealing with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the creation of which was due to the Ministry of Colbert in 1671, is accompanied by a view of the magnificent room which has been lately built for the Museum of Plaster-casts.

Another writer, likewise an architect, M. L. Cernesson, has just published (Ducher) the first part of an *Elementary Grammar of Design*. This is a work intended for methodical and progressive instruction in drawing as applied to the arts. The

first part treats of linear drawing, and is accompanied by thirty steel engravings. It is well known how scarce models are which are fit to be placed before the eyes of beginners in drawing. M. Cernesson's method consists in giving the technical example simultaneously with the geometrical combination of lines. The pupil's mind is thus constantly occupied with realities, while at the same time he is making progress on the ground of abstractions. One may almost say that this is the converse of the process recommended by the professors of academical aesthetics.

A complementary part is more closely reserved for professional instruction—that is, it places before pupils already formed by the study of general principles examples of composition which, by their combination, their typical forms, may more specially be applied to decorative pottery, to mosaic, to wall-papers. In this branch of the subject great prudence is necessary; we should only put before the eyes and into the hands of children, whose memory is so absorptive, such materials as do not check the exercise of the imagination, but, on the contrary, allure them at every step to have recourse to Nature, the infallible guide of all the great decorative schools—Greek art, French mediaeval art, Japanese art, and the like.

This publication, excellent in its doctrine and its exemplifications of that doctrine, is addressed more particularly to the humbler class of instructors. It enters into the most familiar details that can concern a drawing-class. It will greatly assist in the development of the industrial arts. The second lesson, for instance, comprises the combinations of horizontal lines with vertical lines. Then the author explains the immense use made of them by all nations, from the most primitive to the most highly civilised, as for instance in the decoration of fabrics for wearing-apparel. Finally, he shows in a plate a drawing of a Scotch tartan, pointing out that besides the effect produced by the employment of parallel or transverse lines, the juxtaposition of colours more or less deep produces infinite modifications in the appearance of the fabric.

Naturally M. Cernesson, who is a very sound scholar, has drawn largely upon the Oriental arts for carpets, hangings, vases, inlaid metal-work, &c.

PH. BURTY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. GAMBETTA, we hear, gave a sitting to M. Legros the other day. The portrait, an etching, will in all probability be issued before long, with the limited number of impressions habitual with work that is destined to be rare.

M. VAN DER KELLEN, lately appointed to the post of Curator of the Print Department of the Amsterdam Museum—a post by which he is placed in charge of perhaps the most remarkable series of the works of Rembrandt existing in the world—has himself hitherto been a collector of fine prints. His appointment has induced him, in the words of an auctioneer's catalogue, to "relinquish the pursuit;" and accordingly his collection will be sold, doubtless in Amsterdam, and most likely in the month of December.

Of the English art-sale season, which chiefly, as far as prints are concerned, is wont to begin in November, we have as yet no news; but some fine Rembrandts and other art possessions left by Dr. Wolff are, we understand, to be offered for sale at Frankfort in November. And in the following month, at Paris, the collection of M. Alfred Sensier—a varied assemblage of pictures, drawings, etchings and autographs—will probably appear in the auction-room. M. Alfred Sensier was a friend of Millet and of Théodore Rousseau, and one of the first who understood the power of these men at a time when their strong individuality was the means rather of repelling than attracting the general public.

PROF. MICHAELIS of Strassburg is preparing a work on the existing Greek sculptures of Asia

Minor dating from about the time of Alexander the Great. The principal monuments of this class are in the British Museum, and of these he is having careful drawings made similar in scale to the drawings of the Nereid monument from Xanthus in the British Museum, which he lately published in the *Monumenti* of the Roman Institute. The new publication will include the sculptures (1) of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, (2) of the Temple of Athene Polias at Priene, and (3) of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. The greater number of these sculptures, as is well known, have already been published in separate works; but it may fairly be expected that the comparison of them one with another by means of drawings all executed by the same hand and reproduced by a mechanical process will throw new light on the sculpture of Asia Minor at this particular period. Prof. Michaelis is also, we understand, engaged on an English edition of his Catalogue of ancient sculptures in the private collections of England, which appeared some time ago in the *Archäologische Zeitung* of Berlin.

THORWALDSSEN's fine group of St. John in clay above the entrance of the Frue Church at Copenhagen has recently been copied in marble by several of the first sculptors in Denmark, it having been determined to replace the clay sculpture with one in the more durable material. The marble group has been exhibited this summer at the Fine Arts Academy, at Charlottenburg, and will now soon be set in its place.

AN important point relating to the rights of artistic property has recently been tried before a French tribunal. It appears that the eminent sculptor M. Clesinger in 1873 ceded to the Society Marynac the sole right of reproducing his works, and the question now arises as to how far an artist is justified in selling to different purchasers works similar in design and composition, though not absolutely identical. The society above-named have seized two new sculptures by M. Clesinger—a Phryne and a Roman Bull—under pretext that they are only reproductions of previous works over which they have exclusive right. Several well-known sculptors were called in by the tribunal to decide upon the merits of the case, and after careful comparison of the alleged reproductions gave it as their opinion that, though the external resemblance was undoubtedly great, different ideas were expressed in the several works, and that therefore this could be no case of simple reproduction. The tribunal accordingly returned a verdict for M. Clesinger, condemning the Society Marynac to pay the costs of the trial.

It is stated in the *Chronique des Arts* that M. Thiers had it in contemplation, at the time of his death, to write a History of Florence, and also a Life of Michelangelo. He was, as is well known, an able art-connoisseur and critic, and found time amid all his other avocations to contribute numerous articles on aesthetic subjects to various journals and reviews. It is hoped that these will now be gathered together in a volume.

In the *Portfolio* this month we have a striking etching by Lefort from one of Rembrandt's paintings of old women. The face stands forth from such a mass of black background, that at first it almost gives the impression of a ghost appearing in the dark, but substantiality is apparent on closer examination, and we are told in a note that the dark background does not occupy even as large a space relatively to the figure as in the original picture in the Belvedere Gallery, it having been found expedient to remove some of the shading in order to reduce the size of the oval. Albrecht Altdorfer, a Little Master, who has recently been made better known to English students by the reproduction of his curious series of small woodcuts of the *Fall and Redemption of Man*, edited by Mr. W. B. Scott for the Holbein Society, is the artist now under study by Prof. Colvin. The chief charm of Altdorfer's work lies in his feeling for landscape, and due attention is drawn to this "modern

instinct" of his in the text; unfortunately, however, this charm is not apparent in the illustrations chosen—the one landscape given not being a favourable specimen of his art.

M. ALPHONSE WAUTERS continues his history of Rubens in last week's *L'Art*, and several large reproductions are given from Vorsterman's engravings after Rubens, as well as other interesting illustrations. The current number contains a fine etching by Ch. Waltner of a portrait of an old man by Jordaens in the collection of M. Gustave Rotham.

THE Municipal Administration of Paris have during the last few years been accustomed to issue a medal to commemorate the construction of any important public building. The last two medals struck are by M. Degorce and M. Jean Lagrange, commemorative of the Church of Saint-Pierre de Montrouge and of the new Palais de Justice, and one is now commissioned in honour of the new Hôtel Dieu.

AN article on "Jan Steen in Holland," by Frederick Wedmore, appears in *Temple Bar* for this month. Of Jan Steen's personal history very little is yet known, notwithstanding M. van Westreene's researches, but his art reveals him as the most genial and sympathetic of all the Dutch *genre* painters, and Mr. Wedmore characterises him with critical discrimination when he says that "Jan Steen observed life, while others observed satin." Another artistic article, by Charles Pebody, entitled "Hans Holbein at his Easel," is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the same date; but this is merely a sprawling sketch, which does not add anything either of fact or criticism to our knowledge of the subject, beyond perhaps the unsupported assertion that "Holbein was in art what Sir Richard Steele was in literature"—namely, "a scapegrace."

THREE of our well-known European artists are at present in America. Mr. Story, the sculptor, and Mr. Aptommas, the harpist, are, according to the *New York Herald*, staying at Newport, Rhode Island. Mdme. Janauschek and her husband are at Cohasset Beach, Mass.

THERE has been a good deal of speculation about a class of rude figures in terra-cotta and tufa found of late years in very large numbers near Capua, and now mostly to be seen in the museum of that town, though some few specimens have strayed to other museums. They all represent consistently a female figure—apparently of ripe age—seated, and holding an infant in her arms, tightly swaddled like a *bambino*. One theory was that she might be a goddess personifying the fertility of the earth, a sort of Gaia Kouratophos; but according to another view she might be a goddess of death, what appears to be a *bambino* being in fact the dead person whom she receives into her bosom. No doubt dead persons were frequently represented as of diminutive size. Still M. Fernique, who writes an article on the recent acquisitions of the Museum of Capua in the August number of the *Revue Archéologique*, does not incline to this explanation; but, pointing out that at Praeneste the goddess Fortuna Primigenia was worshipped in antiquity in connexion with the infant Jupiter, he thinks that the Capuan figures may also represent this goddess or a similar being, such as Juno Lucina or Venus Genitrix. The article is interesting, and gives a careful classification of the various groups of subjects which occur in the discoveries at Capua.

DR. W. HELBIG, who usually manages to select a subject of general interest for those investigations to which he brings extraordinary learning and clearness, has just contributed a long article on the ancient trade in amber to the *Transactions of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei*. The first point to be settled was whether there was any good ground for the generally received opinion that the amber found abundantly

in the tombs of Northern Italy had originally been collected in that district, or whether it had not rather been imported from the Baltic, whence amber was, as a rule, believed to come in ancient times. He shows that amber could only have been found on the spot in very small quantities, entirely inadequate to the consumption, and he points out that the quality of the ancient amber from the tombs is the same as that got from the Baltic. As regards the use of amber for artistic ornament among the Greeks, he observes that this only took place in the very early and the very late periods of Greek art, and that during the good period amber was discarded as a substance unsuitable to the refined taste. It did not lend itself readily to the sculptor or gem-engraver. In the tombs of Southern Italy amber objects are found usually with vases of the later period. On the whole, it seems difficult to prove any high antiquity for objects sculptured in amber; but as regards beads, fibulae, and the ordinary ornaments of amber, they may or may not, as the things found with them determine, be of great age. It is curious to notice that the name of amber among the ancient Germans, *ausis*, seems to be identical with the Latin *aurum*, especially when we remember the confusion in Greek also between *electrum* as meaning amber, and the same word as meaning pale gold.

THE French Académie des Inscriptions have received from Tunis eighteen stones with neopunic inscriptions. These were rescued by M. Guiénot, a telegraph director at Goulette, from being broken up to mend the roads. M. Guiénot hoped to be the first publisher of these ancient stone books, but it seems that a German rival contrived to get a copy of the inscriptions, and has been beforehand with the Frenchman in making them known. Hence some recrimination.

THE STAGE.

MR. BYRON's new play produced at the Princess's Theatre on Monday is a melodrama of a rather incoherent and extravagant kind. The author may claim to have achieved the feat of writing a romantic play of modern life, in four acts, without a single house afire from beginning to end; but further than this he has not exhibited any remarkable ingenuity of plan or skill in the management of details. *Guinea Gold; or, Lights and Shadows of London Life*, is provided with two elaborate scenes designed, by the aid of the carpenter and machinist, to alarm and excite the imagination. One of these is reproduced from *The Shaugraun* and *Arrah na Pogue*; the other, representing an overflow of the Thames into a cellar in Rotherhithe, is less familiar to the playgoer, and is not ineffective; but the spectators, unlike the Trojan hero, declined to feed their minds with an empty picture. They manifestly felt the want of an interesting story, and were shocked not a little by the absurdities and incongruities with which the piece abounds. Hence expressions of discontent which, though no doubt unwelcome to the manager's ears, were, from the point of view of dramatic art and the interests of the Stage, not to be regretted. The theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. Walter Gooch.

THE Folly Theatre, at Charing Cross, will re-open this evening with comic opera. The Haymarket also opens to-night for a short season. Mr. J. S. Clarke, in *Paul Pry* and the *Widow Hunt*, will then occupy the stage from which Mr. Rowe with his new comedy entitled *Brass* has just retired. On Monday, Mr. Wilkie Collins's adaptation of his novel *The Moonstone* will be given at the Olympic.

Pierre, the new drama in four acts, by MM. Narrey and Dreyfus, has been produced at the Vaudeville in Paris on the reopening of that house, but with little success. Its story is based upon the old pathetic theme of the difficulty in the way of a repentant convict when he seeks to take his

place again amongst honest men. In this case, however, the trouble falls practically on the son of the offender, whose intended marriage to an heiress is broken off by the discovery of his parentage and of the stain upon his name. The fault of the play is a want of consistency and logical sequence. Parade Delaunoy and Paul Berton took part in the representation; but the most noteworthy feature in the acting was the impression made by Mdlle. Réjane, whose performance of the heroine revealed a degree of force and tenderness far beyond the reach of the ordinary actress of *ingénue* parts.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON has again been delighting the Manchester public with his artistic creation of Rip van Winkle. Large and appreciative audiences have filled the Prince's Theatre to witness a performance which never palls, but is ever fresh and delightful.

MUSIC.

POPULAR MELODIES OF THE LEVANT.

Mélodies populaires de Grèce et d'Orient. Par L. A. Bourgault-Ducoudray. (Paris : Henry Lemoine, 1876.)

MDME. GEORGE SAND, who, from her keen sympathy with all pastoral artistic peculiarities, and her intimacy with the two most able transmitters of natural song to ears cultivated, Chopin and Mdme. Viardot, may be taken as an authority on the subject of folk-melody, remarks on the peasant music of the Bourbonnais :—

"Ce n'est pas seulement l'harmonie qui échappe aux lois de la musique moderne, c'est le plus souvent la tonalité. . . . Mais sans aller plus loin nous avons au cœur de la France, la tonalité des cornemuses qui est intraduisible. . . . Ainsi des laboureurs et des porchers de chez nous, qui, lorsqu'ils disent leurs chants primitifs, que je crois d'origine gauloise, procèdent par intervalles de tons beaucoup plus divisés que les nôtres."

If this applies to the French peasantry, who have little to influence their music but the scale of their simple drone-instruments and the echo of Parisian comic-opera songs, how much greater must be the difficulty in the faithful transcription of the popular melodies of the Levant. Here the musical organisation is far more subtle, and song has been moulded and coloured by the continual intercourse of distinct nationalities, each with their distinctive instrument, from the Gusla of the Slavs to the Kisirka of the Nubians. In nine cases out of ten it is quite impossible for an instrument of such set and imperfect tonality as the piano to give the real acute zest of these melodies, as no labour or notation can transcribe the traditional grace-notes that a naturally-singing peasantry implicates round the thin thread of the original air. Where such difficulties exist, the compiler, as M. Gagnon with his French-Canadian songs, has usually chosen to give us the air alone, notated as our notation permits, and leaving us to accompany it with what instrument we think most characteristic and with what notes we think most applicable, recognising that the melody is alone the part interesting from a scientific or historical point of view. All these difficulties, however, M. Bourgault-Ducoudray has undertaken. His accompaniments are certainly ingenious; but we almost think we could dispense with them. He has, we fancy, been somewhat shackled by them in the selection of the airs, as well as by his

naïve discovery that some fit the old diatonic scales, though nearly always allowing for some considerable modification. Surely all this introduction on the formation of these scales is a little out of place. All these plates of the hypo-phrygian and the mixto-lydian will only harass and mislead the reader who comes to this collection for his pleasure, and will be quite superfluous to a musician, especially as they are hardly ever adequate to the air.

Many voices have fashioned these songs, and many emotions have coloured them with indefinable but distinct tones. We are very grateful to M. Bourgault-Ducoudray for his transcriptions from Oriental notation; and many Greeks and Philhellenes will thank him for the melodies he has brought to the West, where they are so difficult to obtain. It is but lately that this modest outgrowth of people-song has found favour. Perhaps this is owing to our heightened civilisation and artificial enjoyments, as in the days when the Sicilian idyllists brought their cool pastorals to dusty Alexandria. But little volumes of this *naïve* minstrelsy are rapidly increasing, and the tunes themselves have already greatly influenced our modern music. Briz with his *Cants populaires Catalans*, Arbeaud with his *Chants populaires de la Provence*, Marchetti with his Roman ditties, and many others, have already appeared. Travellers have been especially bitter about the Levantine music. Marcellus himself, with all his enthusiasm for the Grecian folk-ballads, has nothing but dispraise of their music, and transcribes—as he imagines, to their discredit—what is to us a most delicious little snatch of melody. Le Normant, while praising the Ionian airs and those of Zante in particular, accuses the Greeks of the Morea and Archipelago of never singing in tune. The cause is, of course, the want of an ear sympathetic enough to seize the gradations of unusual scales or of a different system of tonality. The collection of M. Bourgault-Ducoudray does not come too soon. The Ionian melodies are daily gaining ground; and modern ballads, and even the old distichs, are now distorted to fit the strains of Verdi and Donizetti. The same musical adaptability that gave the Asiatic savour to the older melodies will cause the ultimate undoing of Romaic folk-singing. Everywhere do we find signs of this in the popular collections compiled by Agapitos, Angelides, and in the *Αρροδίτην* and *O Μαίος* of Georgios, or in *H. Αρούζις* of Konstantinides. One need not be very musical to adapt the original German air to

Σὲ, σὲ ὅπον πηγαίνω,
Σὲ, σὲ ὅπον σταθῶ,
Σὲ, σὲ μόνη προσμένω,
Μόνην ζήτω καὶ ποθῶ.

Still there are many traditional airs that we should have liked to have seen among these *Mélodies populaires de Grèce et d'Orient*: e.g., the music of *Kυρά Μαρύρα*, so riotous in its wit, and with its curious analogy to a certain noisy Flemish street-song, or of the celebrated *Tὸ δεῖπνον τῶν κλεφτῶν*; or *'Ο ιππεὺς*, the most martial lyric in any tongue, not excepting the "Marseillaise." Of those given we may mention *Καράβιζ' ἐν' ἀπὸ τῆς Χώ* (the brigantine from Scio), with its true

lilt of wave and wind. The words of *Κλέφταις ήθαν' σ' τὰ βουνά* are familiar to every Greek, and the air with its pastoral cries is very characteristic. There is also another given with the strange call of "*Bāī*," like a sheep-beat, that figures in so many of the Greek Vlachic ballads. Perhaps the gem of the collection is the *nannarisma*, or cradle-song (*nanna* of the Italians), that opens the series. The words are as popular in Greece as "*Do, do, l'enfant do*," in France, and are so significant of the political ambition of the Greeks that we translate them:—"Come, sleep, my daughter, and I will give thee Alexandria as thy sugar, Cairo as thy rice, and Constantinople wherein to reign three years." Most of the other airs have no fixed words. Those given in the volume are but selections from the distichs, several thousand in number, familiar wherever Romaic or Calabrian is spoken. They go by the name of *πατράδες*, which Perrot derives from *βάδην* and *αὐτῶ*, though we find a simpler derivation from *πατρῶ*, to tread, as they are mostly sung to the slow step of the Romaika. The Cretans call them *μαδινάδες*, which Lord Strangford derives from the *mattinata* of the Italian (*Gallice aubade*), and Pashley from *ἰουάτη*. To make these verselets fit into any given air, some word or sentence is interpolated, called *γύρισμα*, the *ἐπιφθεγγάμα* of the ancients. These distichs, which may be compared with the *Doïne* of the Roumanians and the flower-couplets of the Tuscans, yield a mine of rich images and happy expressions. One of the airs assigned to them in the collection (No. 13) is most beautiful. We have met another version in Lord Broughton's *Travels in Albania*. It has undergone many modifications, but obviously springs from the same source.

THEO. MARZIALS.

THE Leeds Triennial Musical Festival will take place during the coming week. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to full rehearsals, and the actual Festival will commence on Wednesday and conclude on Saturday morning. If the Leeds chorus at all approaches the standard of excellence of three years since—and report speaks very highly of it—a musical treat of a high order may be looked for.

IN our note on the Gloucester Festival last week we inadvertently spoke of Mr. Luard Selby's "Kyrie" as "the one new piece" to be brought forward. The word "vocal" ought to have been added, as the programmes included two new overtures, one by Mr. Montague Smith, and the other by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford.

THE prospectus of the coming season of the Théâtre-Italien, Paris, which will commence on November 3, has just been issued. The first work to be given is Donizetti's *Poluto*, better known in its French form as *Les Martyrs*. Three novelties are announced, *Zilia*, by Gaspardo Villate; *Aurelia*, by Flotow; and *Nero*, by Rubinstein. It is said that the first six performances of the last-named work are to be conducted by the composer himself, and that the part of Nero will be sung by Signor Tamberlik.

M. EDOUARD COLONNE, the conductor of the Concerts du Châtelet, has been appointed by the musical commission of next year's Exhibition at Paris to conduct the grand concerts to be given in connexion with that event in the Salle du Trocadéro.

A GRAND "Liszt Concert" was announced to take place on Thursday last in the Hall of the Gewandhaus, Leipzig. The programme contained the following works:—Goethe-Festmarsch, Pastorale from the oratorio *Christus* (both by Liszt); Schubert's "Die Allmacht," arranged for tenor solo, male-voice chorus, and orchestra, by Liszt; a new concerto for violoncello (MS.), by Carl Schroeder; duett from Berlioz's *Béatrice et Bénédict*; and Liszt's Faust-Symphony.

IGNAZ BRÜL's new opera, *Der Landfriede*, is to be produced in Berlin at the end of next month.

THE first performance of H. Hofmann's opera *Armin* at the Hof-theater in Dresden is fixed for the 10th of next month.

CHARLES GEORG LICKL, well known to harmonium-players as a voluminous arranger and composer for their instrument, died at Vienna on August 3, at the age of seventy-five. Though Herr Lickl's arrangements are not equal to some that have been made recently (notably those of L. A. Zellner), he deserves a line of mention as having been probably the first to combine in an artistic and effective manner the piano with the harmonium.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Aloys, the Gawk ; Two Village Tales, by E. Auerbach, or 8vo	(Dulau) 4/0
Appleby (C. J.), Illustrated Hand-book of Machinery : Section 1, Prime Movers, 8vo	(Spon) 2/0
Appleby (C. J.), Illustrated Hand-book of Machinery : Section 2, Hoisting Machinery, 8vo	(Spon) 3/6
Bousfield (G.), Timber-Merchant and Builder's Vade-Mecum, 2nd ed., 12mo	(Spon) 2/0
Box (T.), Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing, or 8vo, Box (T.)	(Spon) 7/6
Bullinger (Rev. E. W.), Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the English and Greek New Testament, roy 8vo	(Longmans & Co.) 30/0
Carson (J. C. L.), Capital Punishment in Murder Legalised, 3rd ed., 12mo	(Houlston) 2/6
Chats with the Animals, illustrated, 4to	(Seeley & Co.) 1/6
Children of the Farm ; a Tale of Country Life, Illustrated, 12mo	(M. Ward) 1/6
Emilia, or the Genoese Orphan, by G. Sussarello, 8vo	(Dulau) 7/6
Fiorilegium Poeticum, with English Notes, by Rev. P. Frost, 12mo	(Bell & Son) 3/0
Flower of the Family, by E. Prentiss (Star Series), 12mo	(Warne) 1/0
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Mr. Biggs of Danbury and his Neighbours, by J. M. Bailey, 12mo	(Routledge) 2/0
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Punch, vol. xvi., new library ed., 4to	(Bradbury) 21/0
Reediflor Holm ; a Tale, by T. R. S. Kemp, or 8vo	(Remington) 10/6
Scott (Sir W.), Waverley Novels, vols. i. to vi., handy vol. ed., 18mo	(Bradbury) each 1/6
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Shuttleworth (P. N.), Not Tradition but Scripture, or 8vo	(Rivingtons) 4/6
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Tourneur (C.), Plays and Poems, with Notes by J. C. Collins, 2 vols., 12mo	(Chatto & Windus) 18/0
Toward Heaven, by E. Prentiss (Star Series), 12mo	(Rivingtons) 3/6
Williams (J.), Principles of the Law of Real Property, 12th ed., 8vo	(Sweet) 21/0
Xenophon's Anabasis of Cyrus, Books III. and IV., with Notes by R. W. Taylor, or 8vo	(Rivingtons) 3/6